FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 SEPTEMBER 1985

Tunisia-Libya

The Tunisian Foreign Ministry summoned the Libyan general commissioner in Tunis and informed him of Tunisia's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Libya, Tunis radio announced. The move is a result of Libya's "continuous policies of aggression and enmity" toward Tunisia, the radio disclosed, adding that these policies took an "overt form" following Libya's decision to "arbitrarily" expel Tunisian workers. Tunisia also has "irrefutable" evidence that the Libyan diplomatic mission and other Libyan institutions in Tunisia have become shelters for terrorism, spying, and sabotage, the radio claimed. Earlier, Tunis radio announced that Tunisia expelled four Libyan diplomats for their involvement in sending parcel bombs to a number of Tunisian newspapers and journalists. In a related move, TAP reported that Tunisia suspended all flights between Tunis and Tripoli and withdrew landing rights for Libyan Arab Airlines. Reacting to the break in diplomatic ties and other Tunisian measures, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio said Tunisia was behaving in an "irrational and childish" manner. Meanwhile, JANA claimed that reports of Libya sending "booby-trapped" parcels were "manufactured" by Tunisian authorities.

Sudan

Members of the Sudanese Armed Forces staged revolts in Khartoum and Omdurman but the situation was "fully contained," Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah said in remarks broadcast by Omdurman radio. The defense minister said a "misguided" group with "racist aims" opened fire on an equipment corps in northern Khartoum at about 3 am local time on 26 September, killing one officer and injuring three other soldiers. He added that the mutineers were able to capture the camp before it was stormed by the Army. Earlier, another armed group opened fire on the medical corps command in Omdurman, injuring three officers and a civilian, the defense minister said.

A source cited by AFP said the mutineers in Khartoum were Army soldiers from the south who sympathized with Sudanese People's Liberation Army leader John Garang. The soldiers managed to escape with a large quantity of weapons, AFP reported, noting that bridges and access roads to Khartoum were blocked by government troops until 8 am local time 26 September in an effort to catch them. A council of ministers statement carried by Omdurman radio called the incidents "regrettable" and urged Sudanese citizens to confront any "suspect move" which aims to "exterminate" the gains of the revolution.

Lebanon

Israeli planes attacked a building west of Ba'labakk 26 September belonging to the Fatah dissident organization headed by Sa'id Musa Muragha, according to the IDF spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio. Damascus radio confirmed the Israeli attack but said no human or material losses were reported.

The general strike in West Beirut to protest the security situation was "successfully staged" 27 September, Beirut radio announced. Earlier, the radio reported that a group of gunmen kidnapped two British women near the American University in West Beirut. The women were kidnapped by members of Hizballah, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed. However, a British Embassy source cited by Beirut radio said the embassy has not received any confirmation of the kidnapping from Lebanese police.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm in Damascus to discuss the crisis in Tripoli, Damascus radio announced.

Israel

Israel will seek the extradition of the three Palestinian gunmen who are being held in Cyprus in connection with the murder of three Israelis in Larnaca 25 September, Jerusalem radio announced. Meanwhile, Nicosia radio reported that the Larnaca District Court issued warrants for the 8-day detention of the gunmen. The PLO office in Nicosia said in a statement reported by Nicosia television that the person in charge of the Palestinian group "Force 17" emphatically denied that the perpetrators of the attack belong to his forces.

Talks between Egyptian and Israeli experts on the Tabah issue were held in Cairo, MENA reported. Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, head of the Egyptian delegation, said in remarks reported by the agency that the talks were "positive." The director general of the Israeli foreign minister's office said the Israeli delegation hopes to return to Cairo 1 October to complete the discussions, MENA noted. As for the internal situation, a curfew was imposed on Halhul after terrorists opened fire on a bus and injured seven people, ITIM reported.

Saudi Arabia-Britain

Saudi Arabia will buy 132 planes and related equipment from Britain, according to an agreement signed by the two countries reported by Riyadh radio. The deal includes 72 Tornado fighters and 60 training aircraft, the radio noted. Defense and aviation Minister Prince Sultan said in remarks reported by SPA that the agreement, which is worth between 3 and 4 billion pounds, will not affect the Kingdom's relations with the United States.

Oman-USSR

Muscat radio confirmed that Oman and the Soviet Union agreed to establish diplomatic relations during a 21 September meeting between Yusuf al-'Alawi Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

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PLO Claims Credit for 25 Sep Jerusalem Blast

JN261746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1643 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

The Martyr Mus'ab Ibn 'Umayr group operating inside the occupied homeland managed to penetrate all the security barricades in Jerusalem and planted timed explosive charges inside a station for transporting Zionist soldiers in Hadassah, Jerusalem. Afterward, the group successfully withdrew from the area. At 0700 today, while the station was teeming with soldiers, the explosive charges went off and was heard in various parts of the area. The explosion also caused panic among the Zionists.

The explosion caused the following: A large number of enemy elements were either killed or wounded and ambulances were seen removing them from the scene. The station was completely destroyed. Zionist forces sealed off the area, carried out an extensive search for other charges, and arrested scores of Palestinian citizens at the barricades they set up in the holy city on the pretext of them being involved in the operation.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces

DFLP Claims Credit

JN261252 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] In another development, we have received a statement from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The statement, issued by the command of the forces operating inside the occupied territories, claims responsibility for placing time bombs at one of the bus stations for transporting Israeli soldiers near the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. The bombs went off on schedule this morning. Many soldiers were wounded as a result and the station and its surroundings sustained heavy material losses.

Israeli radio admitted the operation and the losses. The statement described the operation as a reply to the Israeli settlers' practices against Arabs inside the occupied homeland.

'Secret' Egyptian-Palestinian Talks Described

PM261533 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 28 Sep-4 Oct 85 pp 9-10

[Ihsan Bakr report from Cairo: "Details of the Closed Meeting Held Between Mubarak and 'Arafat"]

[Excerpts] Before Kamal Hasan 'Ali's resignation as Egyptian prime minister, Cairo was the center of extremely important and strategic Egyptian-Palestinian and Egyptian-Jordanian contacts. The exchanges were announced but their details and background were kept secret. These contacts began with a visit by Fatah members Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and Hani al-Hasan followed by a surprise visit by Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat]. One aspect of Abu 'Ammar's visit was revealed but the rest was kept secret. After Abu 'Ammar, King Husayn visited Cairo and held urgent talks with President Mubarak. The link between these meetings was the Palestinian developments in the Arab arena, ranging from Lebanon to the West Bank. Of particular interest was the fact that both King Husayn and President Mubarak were scheduled to meet separately with U.S. President Reagan.

AL-TADAMUN has received the following report from its Cairo correspondent giving details of what happened and of the topics discussed during these meetings:

Suddenly and without any prior announcement, Fatah Central Committee members Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and Hani al-Hasan arrived in Egypt on an official visit. This was the first official announced visit by Palestinian leaders to Egypt. During their visit they were received by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, People's Assembly Speaker Rif'at al-Muhjub, and Interior Minister Maj Gen Ahmad Rushdi. The visit lasted 1 week, but there was a sudden change in plans because Yasir 'Arafat decided to visit Egypt also.

'Arafat arrived in Cairo aboard a special aircraft on 3 September. He was met there by Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and Hani al-Hasan; PNC member Sa'id Kamal; and PLO representative Zuhdi al-Qudrah. From the airport they all proceeded to Al-'Urubah Palace for a meeting with President Mubarak. The presidential palace was cleared of all visitors. Presidential cars arrived at the palace grounds. Abu 'Ammar emerged from one of them and proceeded directly to the president's office, where an expanded meeting was held that lasted for some time.

That exchange was followed by a closed meeting between President Mubarak and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. It was attended for the Palestinian side by Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and Hani al-Hasan, and for Egypt by Dr Usamah al-Baz. The meeting lasted over 3 hours, and agreement was reached on specific steps which have not yet been disclosed. All we can say is that the Lebanese question and Israeli threats to Jordan were thoroughly discussed, that future moves comprised a good part of the deliberations, that Egyptian-Palestinian coordination was established in all fields, and that there was an Egyptian promise to reconsider the law prohibiting Palestinian ownership of land in Egypt and not to apply the law rectroactively on the Palestinians because of their special circumstances.

During the meeting, Abu 'Ammar asked about Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. President Mubarak told him that cabinet changes would be announced the following day, Wednesday. He said Kamal Hasan 'Ali would submit his cabinet's resignation and then go to Geneva to complete his treatment. So 'Arafat was the first Arab official to learn about the cabinet changes in Egypt.

Two days after leaving Cairo, 'Arafat made a point of sending his deputy, Abu Jihad — Khalil al-Wazir — to Egypt for a

meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. During the lengthy meeting, which was attended by senior Foreign Ministry officials as well as Sa'id Kamal, political and military maps were examined, as the Palestinian official is the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution's forces. Abu Jihad acquainted the Egyptian officials with what the Israeli authorities have been doing in the occupied territory and linked that to what is happening to the Palestinian people in Lebanon. He revealed an Israeli plan prepared by former Israeli Defense Ministers Sharon and Moshe Arens to strike at the PLO's political infrastructure. He said: The Rabin-Sharon-Arens triumvirate want to finish the PLO off in accordance with a Knesset decision. Since the war in Lebanon failed to completely destroy the PLO's military infrastructure, they feel it necessary to deal a blow to the PLO'S political structure with a view to destroying it. That is why the Israeli authorities have begun feeding sectarian disputes in Lebanon, deterring the Lebanese nationalist and Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon, and escalating their military threats to Jordan.

AL-TADAMUN reveals for the first time that the Jordanian Armed Forces High Command held a secret meeting aimed at aborting Israel's new plan and frustrating its objectives. It also reveals that an extremely important message was sent from Cairo, on behalf of President Mubarak, to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres warning him of the consequences of an Israeli military adventure against Jordan.

According to authoritative sources, Mubarak's message warned Peres that any military action against Jordan would mean further deterioration. It would also mean raising the voice of war above the voice of peace and would encourage the forces of extremism in the region. The end result would be the collapse of U.S. interests in the area. Furthermore, it said, the invasion of Lebanon was a complete failure. Any attempt against Jordan would encounter the same fate, and Cairo could not remain idle in the event of any Israeli aggression against Jordan.

Then came King Husayn's lightning visit to Egypt to complete the chain of Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian coordination. It preceded Margaret Thatcher's visit and followed 'Arafat's. The intent was to pave the way for the summit meetings to be held in Washington. It also came a few hours before the Syrian-Jordanian reconciliation meetings held under Saudi supervision. In this connection, King Husayn emphasized that any Syrian-Jordanian reconciliation would not be at the expense of Jordan's relations with Egypt or the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and would be based on the principle of joint Arab stands rejecting unilateral solutions and advocating an overall just settlement within the framework of an international peace conference.

Meanwhile, *AL-TADAMUN* can reveal another matter which has been shrouded in complete secrecy and which is connected with a recent visit to Algeria and Tunisia by President Mubarak's office director, Dr Usamah al-Baz. After concluding his talks with the Algerian leaders, Al-Baz paid a surprise visit to Tunisia, where he met with Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali and his foreign minister. During the meeting, Al-Baz stressed that, regardless of the clouds in the skies over Egyptian-Tunisian relations and regardless of the Arab League secretary general's recent attitude, Egypt, out of its pan-Arab responsibility, emphasizes that it supports Tunisia. Al-Baz affirmed that the moment Al-Qadhdhafi interferes militarily against Tunisia, Egypt will not remain idle and Tunisia will find Egypt directly at its side.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Praises Saudi Aid

JN270844 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 27 Sep 85 pp 1, 15

[Text] Amman — The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied territories has expressed its thanks and appreciation to Saudi Arabia for fulfilling all its obligations toward the fund for supporting the occupied territories. It is a fund that the joint committee supervises, manages, and dispenses from in the interest of development and national care projects in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr Fu'ad Bsaysu, the joint committee secretary general, said that Saudi Arabia is the only Arab state that fulfilled its financial obligations. From the beginning of 1979 to 30 August 1985, Saudi Arabia transferred a total of $202,106,600.00, which includes part of Libya's obligations, whose fulfillment was decided in accordance with the Amman summit resolutions. The Libyan aid amounts to $11,630,560.00. In a press statement, Dr Bsaysu added that the Saudi aid, as well as the $15 million which was transferred from the Jerusalem Fund to Jerusalem projects, enabled the joint committee to maintain the minimum services required. He explained that unless Arab states resume fulfilling their obligations, it is feared that the occupied territories will fall prey to a financial vacuum that is about to be filled by Zionist institutions or by institutions hostile to our Palestinian people and our Arab causes.

Syria Reportedly Threatens To Kill PLO Members

GF261353 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Coresspondent's report from Jordan — recorded]

[Text] Dear brothers, we were informed from the Syrian capital that Damascus is hiding behind the mask of the so-called Abu Nidal and that it has threatened to kill our brothers Muhammad Milhim and Iliya Khuri, members of the PLO Executive Committee. The reason, as declared in the Syrian capital, is that Brothers Milhim and Khuri were chosen to participate in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation scheduled to hold talks with the British foreign secretary to find ways to establish a just peace in the Middle East. Because they were chosen for this delegation, in accordance with the standard of Hafiz al-Asad's regime, they were also chosen to be killed.

At this news, this threat, and this policy we want to point out a few remarks. First, we know through our martyrs, the Arab martyrs, and the martyrs of the Syrian people that Hafiz al-Asad conducts mass executions and individual assassination as a basic foundation of his policy. It has also become clear to everyone that there is a long list of cities and national, political, and press personalities who were subjected to Syrian artillery or silencers. Thus, the threat issued from Damascus should be taken seriously, whether concerning brothers Milhim and Khuri personally, or concerning security organs in the PLO and Jordan.

Second, the seriousness of Syria's threat and our pointing it out does not mean being subjugated to political blackmail represented in [words indistinct]. This applies to the two Executive Committee members, who deserve to be on the highest committee representing the Palestinian people. Their serving as representatives on this committee was approved by the people. It also applies to the PLO's political line, the line which represents Palestinian ambitions and the independent national decision.

At the personal or general level, we would not have said we were strugglers if the threat of death prevented us from what we beleive in and work to achieve. Certainly, we would not have waged all the battles and made all the sacrifices if we followed the principle of surrender when threatened or were frightened by the strength of our people's enemies.

Third, the policy adopted by Hafiz al-Asad's regime to kill us as Palestinians is larger and more comprehensive than a definite political step. This was revealed when his regime stood and watched Israel invade Lebanon and as it achieved the goals of the invasion even to the present. Proof of this is the massacres at Sabra and Shatilla. Certainly, we cannot justify our policies before such a standard. Al-Asad and Israel agreed that our mere presence was undesirable. Then what about our struggle and our political activities?

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Meets King Husayn in New York

LD261807 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, conferred last night in New York with His Majesty King Husayn. It was said that the talks during the meeting focused on the questions before the UN General Assembly, the efforts to find a just solution to the Middle East problem, and the political moves in this regard.

Shyakh Sabah al-Ahmad is scheduled to deliver Kuwait's major speech before the General Assembly this evening.

Al-Sa'dun Comments on Meeting With Omani Sultan

LD261322 Kuwait KUNA in English
0858 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Muscat, Sept 26 (KUNA) — Kuwait National Assembly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun, said he discussed with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman the Sultanate's experience in the functions of the Consultative Council and the Iraq-Iran war.

In a statement to KUNA, Al-Sa'dun, who is on an official visit, said following his meeting with Sultan Qabus yesterday, the sultan stressed on the necessity to hold regular meetings between the various council in the Gulf Cooperation Council states. [sentence as received]

Al-Sa'dun said that Sultan Qabus expressed his opinion on the Iraq-Iran war assessing the present situation and envisaging the possible eventualities.

OMAN

Relations With U.S. Unaffected by Soviet Agreement

LD271055 Kuwait KUNA in English
0934 GMT 27 Sep 85

[By Margo Nakhul]

[Text] United Nations, Sept 27 (KUNA) — Oman's Foreign Minister [as received] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said Thursday evening the establishment of diplomatic relations between his country and the Soviet Union is basically tied to bilateral relations and is not connected to any policy of any other country.

The new Omani-Soviet relations, he told KUNA, "is not related to the future of the relations of the Soviet Union with other Gulf states." Al-'Alawi said the new step "came as a result of mutual convictions of the importance of these relations." He added that the Omani-Soviet relations "were not born today," adding there have been several contacts between the two countries in the past. The Omani official expressed his country's "satisfaction with the basis on which the relations are established," and said Oman is convinced that diplomatic relations will serve both countries.

Al-'Alawi saw the new agreement as having no effect on Oman's relations with the United States. The new relations "will not affect our relations with the United States in any form," he said.

In a press release issued here Thursday, the Omani Mission said the agreement to establish the diplomatic relations was reached between Al-'Alawi and the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during a meeting in New York last Saturday. This has been preceded by the exchange of messages between the Soviet leadership and Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id on the questions pertaining to the bilateral relations, the press release added.

According to the agreement between Moscow and Muscat, the two capitals will exchange diplomatic missions at the level of embassies in the immediate future. Both countries affirmed in a joint communique that their relations will be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as non-interference in internal affairs of each other in addition to equality and mutual benefit in accordance with the UN Charter.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Agreement To Purchase UK Planes

GF261915 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1430 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia signed an agreement with the United Kingdom today. According to the agreement, the latter will provide Saudi Arabia with 132 planes and related equipment. The agreement was signed by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defense and aviation minister and inspector general; and Michael Heseltine, British secretary of state for defense.

The deal includes 48 Tornado bombers, 24 Tornado interceptors, 30 Hawk aircraft, which will used for advanced combat training, and 30 DC-9's for initial training.

The signing of the agreement was attended on behalf of Saudi Arabia by Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, his majesty's ambassador to the United States; Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir; Shaykh Nasir Al-Manqur, the Kingdom's ambassador to the United Kingdom; and Colonel Salih al-Hajjaj, the Saudi military attache in Britain. On behalf of the United Kingdom present were Norman Lamonte, minister for defense procurement, and a number of senior officials at the Defense Ministry.

Later his highness and the accompanying delegation attended a luncheon offered by the British defense secretary in honor of his highness. His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz met earlier today with the British secretary of state for defense at the Defense Ministry.

U.S. Relations Said Unaffected

GF261920 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1730 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] London, 26 Sep (SPA) — His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, has stated that the delivery date for the aircraft deal which his highness signed with the United Kingdom today has been advanced. He stated that the deal is for 3 to 4 billion pounds sterling.

In a statement to journalists at the luncheon the British defense secretary held in his highness' honor today, he stated that in early October the Saudi pilots will begin training on the aircraft, which will arrive in the Kingdom within 6 months.

Prince Sultan emphasized that the deal will be in the service of peace and that it is a symbol of the longtime cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Britain.

Replying to a question concerning the effect of this deal on arms purchases from the United States, his highness said: As I said 2 days ago, the Kingdom is a friend to the United States. This deal will not affect the cooperation relations between them.

AL-MADINAH Commentary

GF261925 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 26 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Today's papers commented on the visit being paid by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, to Britain at the invitation of its friendly government.

AL-MADINAH commented: This visit falls within the framework of the firm and the distinguished relations between Riyadh and London. These relations are based on the principle of mutual respect and attainment of mutual interests. The visit of His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Britain comes after the decision adopted by the government of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to sign the British fighters deal in order to bolster the fighting capabilities of the Saudi Royal Air Force. This deal includes 132 planes and their equipment.

Further Coverage

For coverage of the visit by Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, see the United Kingdom section of the 26 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

FRG Finance Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

GF261158 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] FRG Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and his accompanying delegation left Jeddah this morning after a visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and a number of ministry officials.

PDRY

Reportage on Visit of Cuban Fishing Minister

Chairman Receives Castro Message

GF261327 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received a written message from Comrade Fidel Castro, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers in Cuba.

The message was delivered by Comrade Jorge Fernandez, Cuban minister of the fishing industry during a meeting last night with the brother secretary general.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed the pride that the PDRY takes in the close struggle relations between the parties and the people of the two countries within their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionaryism toward the triumph of the ideals of liberty, progress, socialism, and world peace.

He affirmed that the PDRY and Cuba are located in two important regions and stand in one struggle trench. They confront imperialist and reactionary conspiracies designed to harm the progress of the struggle of the two countries people. He said that despite this, the two countries are achieving great victories by virtue of their efforts and the justice of the causes for which they are struggling, and also through the support of their friends among the socialist countries, foremost the USSR.

During the meeting, they discussed the various aspects of bilateral cooperation in various fields, within the agreements and protocols signed by the two friendly countries.

The brother secretary general reviewed the results of the visit by the Cuban minister of the fishing industry and his meetings with a number of brother officials to discuss the bilateral cooperation relations in the fields of health, fisheries, trade, construction, labor, industry, and higher education.

A protocol for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation was signed by the two countries for 1985 to 1986.

The brother secretary general lauded these results which are bound to develop and bolster bilateral relations in numerous spheres.

On his part, the Cuban minister of the fishing industry expressed his satisfaction with meeting the brother secretary general, his visit to the PDRY, and his close view of all the developments that the PDRY is witnessing in various fields, and also the current

preparations for holding the third YSP general congress. He stressed that the party and people in Cuba are following with great interest the development of the revolutionary experience in the PDRY under YSP leadership.

The meeting was attended by Brother Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of trade and supply; Dr 'Abdallah Bukayr, member of the YSP Central committee, minister of public health; and the Cuban ambassador in Aden.

Minister Departs Aden

GF261511 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Jorge Cuervo-Vinet Fernandez, Cuban minister of fish industry, left Aden this morning following the conclusion of the seventh session of the joint Yemeni-Cuban economic committee held 23-26 September.

In a statement to ANA, Fernandez stated that his visit, during which a health cooperation protocol was signed, had been successful. He also said that it was emphasized that Cuban medical missions should be sent to the PDRY and that Cuba would continue to send highly-qualified Cuban instructors to teach at the health college at Aden University. Cooperation in the field of fisheries, agriculture, and tourism was also emphasized.

YAR

President's Revolution Anniversary Speech

GF261658 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Speech by 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress on the revolution anniversary; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother free citizens inside and outside the homeland, I greet you in the name of the revolution and the continuous September victories. I sincerely and cordially congratulate you on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the glorious 26 September Revolution, which came about through the strength of our people's beliefs and free will to break the fences of isolation, to put an end to the defunct rule of the imams, and to build their just presidential system, the principles of which are based on the true Islamic religion.

Brothers, our people have produced great achievements executing the projects of the second 5-year plan which deal with the economic and social fields, despite the international economic changes and other factors that constitute a great challenge to the continuous process of development. The progress in the continuous development process mirrors a pleasing image of the economic situation in our country at present and in the future. The determination of our people to overcome the existing depressed situation was a strong impetus designed to bolster the process of revolution and to move ahead toward defining the comprehensive and ambitious revolution that extended over all parts of the country as a result of the prevailing political stability and the democratic atmosphere. In the presence of these factors and with God's help, our people succeeded in setting the foundations of modern development in the new Yemen, despite Yemen's scanty and limited resources.

All efforts of the past years were mere preparation for the major development battle being waged by our people in the field of building human being and developing scientific and practical capabilities. This battle is also waged to utilize our own capabilities through expansion in reclaiming agricultural lands, improving agricultural production, adopting the best methods to exploit natural resources, and consequently using this to develop integrated agricultural and industrial sectors and bolstering development plans. We also made progress in agricultural after proclaiming the year 1984 the year of the agricultural development, and ensured an abundant variety of fruits and vegetables donated by our bountiful land.

This still does not meet our aspirations. A multiplication of efforts and the adoption of serious steps are required, in addition to further investment in agricultural. This is designed to ensure the greatest self-sufficiency in production of seeds and fruits, particularly since the state pays special attention to the agricultural sector because it is the pioneer sector on which all the other productive sectors depend. This is why a great percentage of the development plan's allocations is dedicated to developing agricultural projects. These include agricultural education, dams, irrigation canals, fishery, animal resources, and integrated countryside development. Total spending on these agricultural projects during the first 5-year plan and the 3 years of the second 5-year plan reached 3.987 billion riyals.

The reconstruction of the historic Ma'rib dam — on which construction has entered the final phase — is considered a great development and cultural achievement. It is designed to complete the strategic developments associated with agricultural development. We will continue to work toward completing all the other historic dams, considered to be among the great human achievements which reflect the creativity characteristic of our people — people who are closely linked to the land and who believe that it produces all manner of life. It is the source of our food security which ensures our political independence and consequently our economic stability.

On this occasion, we call on the national capitalists to direct their major investments in the agricultural field to produce seeds and fruits, instead of importing them or investing their money in unnecessary ventures, especially since our land shows promise. The capitalists will find the government's support. We also know that the government will encourage investors in the industrial sector to depend on local raw materials for present and future industries according to the national charter concerning the building of a strong economy dependent on resources and our own capabilities.

Brothers, thanking God for his help, we managed an encouraging pace in the field of oil exploration and in signing a number of agreements with specialized international companies to expedite

oil exploration and production. As part of our people's celebrations on the 5th anniversary [not further identified], the cornerstone of the oil refinery was laid. This will cover a basic portion of our needs for oil derivatives. The exploration process has shown that the Ma'rib al-Jawf basin consists of a number of valleys, including field A, which was tested. This field was proven to contain an estimated crude oil reserve of 300 million barrels. Natural gas is available in large quantities, and is adequate for economic exploitation.

In light of this, the project to extend the oil pipelines from the Ma'rib al-Jawf basin to our ports on the Red Sea will begin. This project will push our country in the direction of a new era of comprehensive development, in order for the homeland and citizens to progress and flourish.

Today our people possess modern telecommunications. All parts of the Republic are linked with all parts of the world. A number of international experts admitted that our country has made a great qualitative leap in the field of modern telecommunication. The annual expenditure on roads, transportation, and telecommunications reached (?674) million riyals.

Tangible progress was achieved in the field of electricity. All villages and the towns of the Republic are supplied with electricity. The electrical output jumped from 15 megawatts in 1975 to 413 megawatts this year, in addition to the electrical power produced by the citizens themselves, with the state's aid. The expenditure on electricity projects has reached 4.495 billion riyals.

Concerning industry, efforts were exerted to create serious industrial development to satisfy society's needs and to provide the required demand for self-sufficiency in some of the materials we used to import. Today efforts are being made to achieve active integration between industrial and agricultural developments, the base of national production industries of significant interest to society. Investments in the industrial projects continue to increase. These investments reached 671 million riyals by the end of 1984, covering 77 projects. The investments have surpassed the plans of the second 5-year plan. Achievements were realized thanks to the steadfastness and the determination of our great people to confront all challenges which would undermine the march of the revolution.

Efforts must be doubled to strengthen our Armed Forces and security organs so that they can keep abreast of advanced developments and consolidate accomplishments achieved in this vital field, since the armed forces and security organs are the most important gains of the immortal revolution and its most active and powerful tools. They are a new entity which maintains existing accomplishments, foremost of which is the maintenance of security and stability, with the help of all the sons of the people, who represent powerful support for the Armed Forces and security organs.

The Armed Forces and security organs represent the first vanguards of our people, who are characterized by determined struggle and order. We consider them the actual Army and the strong shield of the homeland, the revolution, and all the national accomplishments. The great achievements witnessed by the implemention of the national defense service law affirms the solid belief of all the sons of our people. The sons of the revolution and the national charter rushed to join the military service motivated by the desire to be in leading positions to consolidate national unity and the unity of the homeland of the September Revolution so that it will remain proud, its freedom and sovereignty will remain preserved, and the comprehensive march of national building will continue to progress in achieving democracy and development.

We would like the Armed Forces and security organs to remain an active element in new revolutioanry development according to the national charter. Stemming from our belief in quality preparation for the Armed Forces and security organs, the leadership is providing higher education to the Armed Forces cadres to boost their educational capabilities and their military expertise to keep abreast of great developments achieved by the revolution to enhance the quantitative and the qualitative capabilities of the armed forces and the security organs. It also works to supply the Armed Forces and security organs with modern weapons, modern establishments, and military institutes and colleges.

The next stage will be devoted to comprehensive modernization of the military colleges so that they include all the modern sciences, and humanitarian, political, economic, law, social, and other sciences in order to achieve the high scientific level to match the modern requirements. All of this comes as the true embodiment of the second goal of our immortal revolution and the contents of the national charter to create a powerful national army capable of performing its national duties in defending the achievements of the people and the revolution and in maintaining sovereignty, and national freedom, security, and stability.

Brother free citizens, the Armed Forces and the security organs have proven over the course of events and stands that they are the strong fence of the revolution and the homeland, and the decisive element to achieve victory on the war fronts. Their national duties demand continuous alertness to defend the accomplishments of the determined struggle of our people in fulfilling the aspirations of the revolution and the masses, and to be faithful to the sacrifices made by our people in their struggle march to lead a free and honest life.

Dear citizens, our foreign policy is based on firm and clear principles and pillars. These principles stem from the revolution and the National Charter. Because of the close links between construction inside the country and foreign dealings, our country has achieved great success in its foreign policy. These successes concern the expansion of relations with other countries, cooperation between our country and fraternal and friendly countries, and the constructive positive role our country has played in serving Arab and Islamic causes, and the cause of right, justice, and peace in the world. This has earned our country distinguished and respected status in the Arab, Islamic, and international arena.

Due to our pan-Arab affliliation, we are eager to honor our principled commitments toward Arab causes, foremost the Palestinian people's cause. We will continue to make material and moral efforts to support the Palestinian people in their just struggle to regain all their rights, including the right to return,

to self-determination, and to set up an independent state on their national soil, led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. We will also support our Arab nation in its just struggle to liberate all occupied territories.

We will continue our efforts to cooperate with Arab, Islamic, and nonaligned countries to put an end to the devastating Iraq-Iran war, which has been sapping the resources of the two fraternal countries. While appreciating the stand of fraternal Iraq in responding to all reconciliation efforts made to halt this losing war, we call on the brothers in Iran to respond to the efforts being made to put an end to the war in order to preserve Muslim blood and conserve resources. In this connection, we call on the leaders of the Arab nation to make more efforts to settle the minor differences which [words indistinct] for the people of our Arab nation in a bid to undermine their security and stability and scatter their energies to implement the conspiratorial designs which aim at creed, land, and man.

On the Islamic level, we are eager to cooperate with Islamic countries in expanding relations and cooperation among Islamic countries, defending the causes of Muslims, and advocating their rights and uniting them to serve their common goals, and to enhance the ICO's role and improve its service to all Muslims.

On the international level, we will remain committed to our principled stand of fighting racism and supporting national liberation movements and backing them in their struggle for the sake of the independence and freedom of their countries. We will continue to implement our principled commitment to the nonaligned policy and to the open-door policy of establishing clear and balanced relations with all the world's countries as the embodiment of the principle of peaceful co-existence and cooperation for the general good of humanity and its happiness. We will continue to honor our commitment to the principle of noninterference in internal affairs. This is a reflection of the principle of mutual respect and not relinquishing national sovereignty. This is an important principle, the basis of all our foreign relations. It builds our stands on all causes, our independent strategy, and our firm and neutral policy in the service of common interests.

Sons of our people, shaping the bright future for which every citizen is aspiring is determined by people's work in all walks of life, production, and creativity. This requires the sons of our people to double their efforts in their work, each in his position, because work is integral and complementary and is a common responsibility. Our noble religion of Islam encourages work. We are confident that with the cooperation of all, we will build the Yemen of the revolution, civilization, and history. We are confident that the 26 September Revolution will remain a holiday for Yemeni dignity, for the sacrifices of the genuine people, for the might of humanity, and for the renewed glory of civilization all over the land of Saba' and Himyar. It will remain a holiday for our people to enter the world of civilization with strength, power, and revolutionary vehemence. Let our people be joyful in their prime national holiday. Long live the eternal revolution. Might, eternity, and glory for the faithful martyrs of our people and for the martyrs of our Arab Egypt who offered their lives to support the eternal 26 September Revolution. Peace, God's mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives, Makes Statement

GF251346 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Sanaa this afternoon accompanied by Brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Brother Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahman, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, and commissioner of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Upon arrival at Sanaa Airport, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I am proud to join Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and my brothers, the Yemeni people, on this propitious occasion which demonstrates the good Palestinian-Yemeni relations. Several weeks ago I joined the brother president at the graduation of the first group of Yemeni and Palestinian cubs and flowers. This occasion inspires us with optimism that we will remain together until the liberation of Jerusalem if God is willing.

Brother Abu 'Ammar was received by Brother Ahmad al-Hamdani, minister of agriculture and fisheries; Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Siba, adviser to the brother commander in chief; Brother 'Abd al-Hamid al-Hadi, deputy minister of social affairs and labor, and assistant secretary general of the Standing Committee; Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad al-Sami, under secretary of the Interior Ministry; Major (Muhammad Tuwayni), commander of the republican guards and member of the Standing Committee; Brother Abu Ra'uf, PLO representative to Sanaa; and a number of members of Palestinian office and Palestinian revolution cadres in Sanaa.

Mubarak Receives Chinese Foreign Minister

NC262116 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at his residence in New York today. The meeting was attended by Egypt's permanent envoy to the United Nations, Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil.

After the meeting, the Chinese foreign minister said that discussions dealt with the Middle East situation. Replying to a question on China's possible future role to establish peace in the region, he said that China supports all measures and efforts to establish peace and to reach a just settlement of the Middle East problem. Answering another question on President Mubarak's expected visit to China, he said that President Mubarak might visit China this year or next.

The Chinese foreign minister described President Mubarak's speech yesterday at the UN General Assembly as good and comprehensive dealing with all issues of concern to the world.

Abu 'Ali Briefs Reporters on Economic Situation

NC261628 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egypt's minister of economy and foreign trade and member of the delegation accompanying President Husni Mubarak, has described his talks with the U.S. commerce secretary in Washington as very useful. He said that he found the U.S. Administration responsive and understanding about the efforts being made to correct the economic situation in Egypt.

Abu 'Ali noted that Egypt will get half of the additional assistance — $250 million — before the end of the current month. He said that the U.S. Administration promised to pay the second half of this assistance, another $250 million, before next January. The United States decided in [word indistinct] to grant Egypt this additional assistance of $500 million.

Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali asserted that it is difficult for the United States to reduce interest on the loans given to Egypt because this requires legislation. However, he noted that the U.S. Administration will look for ways to reduce the burden of interests and debts on the Egyptian economy.

In statements to correspondents in New York today, the Egyptian minister referred to Egypt's economic policies in the coming stage. He said: The estimates show that Egypt's foreign income will be negatively affected by a number of known factors, but we will organize our affairs taking this into consideration. We will work to rationalize spending, increase agricultural and economic production, amend the public budget and balance of payments, and focus our efforts on tourism because estimates show that Egypt's income from tourism could increase to $3 billion a year. Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali denied that Egypt is now planning to float the Egyptian pound. He said such a step requires two basic conditions: A smaller balance of payments deficit and availability of foreign currency reserves to meet any contingency. These conditions are not now present.

Answering a question on the recent rise of the dollar in Egypt, he said that this was caused by speculation.

Concluding his statement, Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali said that an Egyptian delegation will hold talks with officials from the World Bank and the IMF on 18 October.

Negotiators Comment on 2d Round of Tabah Talks

NC261931 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Sep (MENA) — The second round of talks between Egyptian and Israeli experts on Tabah was held this evening. A U.S. representative attended the talks, which began this morning.

In a statement at the end of the second round of talks, which lasted 3 hours, Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi said that they had exchanged views in a favorable atmosphere. He added that the talks were positive and focused on the Tabah issue. He noted that other rounds will be held to complete the talks. He said that he will submit a report on these talks to Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi.

David Kimche, director general of the Israeli foreign minister's office, said: We hope to visit Cairo again on Tuesday to finish our talks. General Tamir, director general of the prime minister's office, described the talks as good. However, he declined to elaborate.

MENA has learned that Egypt reiterated its stand on the need to submit the Tabah dispute to international arbitration and to set a deadline for this arbitration.

The Israeli delegation will leave Cairo tomorrow, Friday.

AL-AHRAM Views Peace Process, Mubarak U.S. Visit

PM241240 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 20 Sep 85 pp 1,3

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "The Palestinian Problem, a Dialogue With the American Friend, and Us"]

[Text] President Mubarak believes that any cause that loses its momentum and ability to impress itself upon the parties concerned as well as upon those with influence will be bogged down, however just and serious it may be.

President Mubarak's new political move, in which he will meet with President Reagan and the leaders of France, Spain, Portugal and a large number of African and nonaligned states during the General Assembly session, falls within the context of this thinking.

President Mubarak's forthcoming visit to the United States is certainly of particular importance in all its political, economic, and military aspects.

From the political viewpoint, I would imagine that President Mubarak's talks with the U.S. President and policymakers will

be franker in stressing that to set conditions that hinder the momentum of the peace process does not serve the cause of peace nor does it serve efforts to achieve a solution to the problem. If the United States, for example, believes that U.S. dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation must lead to direct negotiations with Israel and makes it a condition that this be accepted before the dialogue begins, then, in my view, this is an illogical and unacceptable condition because it hinders dialogue right from the outset and prejudges its logical progress. It is unacceptable for the United States to make it a condition that the dialogue lead to direct negotiations since neither it nor any other party to the dialogue can be sure that it will lead to positive results which in turn would lead to subsequent steps. What would be the situation if no positive results were achieved in the dialogue with the United States? What use are direct or indirect negotiations in such circumstances? What use is this precondition except as a hindrance to the initial step itself, which is dialogue between the United States and a joint delegation?

Egypt is aware that we have before us an opportunity and, if it is lost, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to create a similar opportunity for moving toward peace. There is now a positive Palestinian understanding of the situation and the reality of the conflict; there is an undeniable Jordanian sense of realism; and there is almost unanimous Arab support for the need to work for a peaceful solution to the problem.

All these are historical elements in the situation which will be difficult to find in the future. This is what Egypt has been stressing and will stress once again in this new round of talks with the United States.

This is also what Egypt has been trying to impress upon world opinion. Many international policymakers have come to share this view: namely, the belief in the seriousness of the time factor. The most prominent example was what British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in her recent statement, that "she feels sad because the steps toward peace are still extremely slow and inconsistent with the serious situation."

Another similar example is what Mrs Thatcher said in her statement "that the United States is the only party capable of influencing Israel to sit down at the negotiating table and reach solutions without preconditions."

This is the very fact that Egypt has long struggled to prove to world opinion. There is no doubt that this is an objective fact. I would like to add, however, that the U.S. responsibility for achieving peace also obliges it to exercise its influence on Israel in the present circumstances. The U.S. must use its influence to get Isreal to halt its repressive measures in the West Bank and to stop threatening Jordan with invasion or aggression because it believes that the PLO has bases in Jordan or that some of the operations taking place in the West Bank are launched from Jordan.

As far as I know, King Husayn will assure President Reagan that there is no justification for such threats, that the PLO has no bases in Jordan, and that no operations have been launched against the occupied territories from Jordan. This information is accurate and is unhesitatingly confirmed by Egyptian sources.

The United States should have also realized the amount of embarrassment it causes its friends in the area by its repeated veto of any resolution condemning Israel for its aggressive and repressive actions or its inhuman actions hindering the peace effort. By so doing the United States is not encouraging the creation of better conditions for moving toward peace. It should have played its role of convincing Israel to give up such actions in order to create an atmosphere more suitable for progress toward peace.

Egypt is engaged in a dialogue with the United States on all these issues on the basis of an established friendship which gives Egypt the right to demand that the United States play its role in moving toward peace and helping complete the steps toward it.

On the political level, President Mubarak's talks will also include several meetings with heads of African and nonaligned delegations participating in the General Assembly session. He will also visit Portugal, France, and Spain. All this is within the framework of the Egyptian call for giving momentum to the peace process and preparing suitable conditions for achieving it.

In this regard President Mubarak's visit to Portugal and Spain represents a new landmark in the Egyptian plan of this large-scale move. This will be the first time President Mubarak has visited Portugal and Spain. With regard to Spain it will be the first time that an Egyptian president has visited.

There is no doubt that the Egyptian presence in this new arena will serve the major peace objective and the objective of consolidating bilateral ties with these two countries.

With regard to the president's forthcoming visit to France and his talks with French President Mitterrand, it is timely in that President Mitterrand insisted that his meeting with President Mubarak should take place the day before his meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev, who begins his visit to France the very next day. Obviously President Mubarak will brief President Mitterrand on the latest development in the peace issue and on progress in the move to seize the present opportunity to achieve peace and solve the Arab problem.

As for Egyptian-U.S. bilateral relations, President Mubarak's talks in Washington will deal with fundamental points regarding the best possible way to utilize the U.S. aid to Egypt in order to achieve the objectives for which this aid has been allocated.

The United States, as we all know, gives Egypt outright grants and easy-term loans. These grants and aid play an undeniable role in the battle of comprehensive development in which Egypt is engaged. They also contribute to boosting Egypt's military defense capability.

There is no doubt that the Egyptian people know this and appreciate it. But, on the other hand, we believe that there are fundamental points that need to be discussed so that the objectives of the assistance are achieved in an ideal manner and the assistance contributes more effectively to dealing with the major problems facing the Egyptian economy and to boosting Egypt's military capability.

Among these points, for example:

There is a clear U.S. promise that Egypt will receive an equal amount of aid to that given to Israel. This promise has not yet been fulfilled. We fully realize that the U.S. policymakers have their reasons and excuses for failing to fulfill this. We might accept the validity of some of these reasons but, nevertheless, we wonder how the difference in aid to both sides can be so vast.

There is also a U.S. promise to help Egypt in certain military industries in order to create some kind of self-sufficiency in certain types of arms. This U.S. promise still remains merely a promise and a wish. At the same time the United States is helping Israel with the production of the Lavi aircraft, a fighter plane to replace the F-16. The United States is also giving Israeli $250 million in additional aid for this purpose, on top of the $200 million in investments in the United States for the development of equipment for this Israeli plane.

In light of the ties of friendship between Egypt and the United States it is neither understandable nor acceptable that the United States should continue to impose restrictions on Egypt's needs for certain types of armament, particularly if what Egypt is asking for will not affect the military balance in the area and will only serve its defense purposes.

Another problem involved in this issue is that it is illogical for the United States to continue to flood Israel with arms when the reasons for this have ceased to exist and the conditions justifying it — the threat of external danger — have changed. This is at a time when certain restrictions on Egypt's arms requirements remain, despite the increasing threats it is facing. The U.S. policymakers are aware of the attempts to destabilize the situation in Sudan, of what is happening in Uganda and Chad, of the meaning of the Libyan attitude toward Egypt, of the increasing Soviet presence in Libya, and of the real danger all this represents to Egypt.

Despite our appreciation for the importance of and the need for U.S. military aid to Egypt, what detracts from the positiveness of this aid is the fact that the cost of U.S. arms is still high in comparison with the cost of arms from the Eastern countries. Moreover, the United States still does not treat us the same way it treats the European countries to which it gives arms. The United States deducts what is called the "cost of scientific research" from the cost of arms given to the European countries on the grounds that it can use the European arms in case of war. This discount reduces the cost to a reasonable level. So why does the United States not treat us the same way?

Furthermore, we still pay 3 percent of the U.S. military aid to the Pentagon to cover so-called "administrative expenses" in addition to the interest. The Pentagon takes these administrative expenses in return for supervising the implementation of the armament program.

Therefore, if we know that we recieve $1.3 billion as a military grant then this means that $39 million is deducted as administrative expenses. I would imagine that the United States could easily exempt Egypt from these expenses, especially as this only requires an administrative decision by the U.S. Administration, not legislation or Congressional approval. Also, the United States gives Israel $12 million for training while Egypt's share of training aid is no more than $2 million.

Among the controversial issues in the bilateral relations between Egypt and the United States is the U.S. request to allow nuclear-powered ships to pass through the Suez Canal, a request which Egypt still refuses as a precaution against any danger to the canal if any of these ships becomes involved in an accident that might halt navigation.

The United States believes that the passage of these ships is 100-percent safe and points out that these ships have been transiting the Panama Canal without incident for some time. Egypt, however, continues to insist on greater guarantees on the safe passage of these ships. This is especially true since to allow U.S. ships to pass would mean that it would have to deal apply the same principles to other countries owning such ships, and the future trend would be for these ships to pass through the canal once it was definitely established that such passage was safe.

In my view, if the United States is certain of the safety of these ships' passage through the Suez Canal it should guarantee to compensate Egypt for the total revenue of the canal if an accident halting navigation in it should happen. The whole matter will also become a subject for discussion if the United States gives the Suez Canal authority all the modern equipment for monitoring the safety of the ships' passage and ensuring no pollution of the waters. [passage in bold face underlined as published]

The Americans have accustomed us to dealing on the principle of "give and take." So let them now deal in accordance with their own principle. The passage of these ships through the canal would provide the United States with no less than $1 billion in savings, in addition to the strategic savings in the time it takes ships to sail around the Cape of Good Hope. If these ships are allowed to pass through the canal, why not add what the passage through the canal saves to the total U.S. aid to Egypt?

Of course, we are not bargaining with the United States over the passage of those nuclear ships through the canal and Egypt will not do so; we are discussing rules under which we will deal with the United States and other countries that own such ships.

It is our duty to seek to safeguard the interests of our country and people as much as the others seek to safguard the interests of their own countries.

Also, our discussion of the many points relating to the U.S. aid does not mean that we deny its value or ignore the fact that it is assistance, not a commercial deal subject to supply and demand.

Of necessity it means that we are looking forward to wider horizons of cooperation between the two countries and to wider scope for benefiting from such assistance as well as for a greater contribution to implementing the comprehensive development programs and to strengthening Egypt's military capability. Dialogue on all these matters is useful and always desirable.

This is what perhaps makes me say finally that we all recognize that the U.S. aid to Egypt is greater than Soviet aid to Egypt in

the past. This also prompts us to ask: Why should the United States not have a major national project in Egypt that would contribute to solving one of our country's fundamental problems and be a permament symbol of Egyptian-U.S. friendship just as the High Dam in the southern part of our country stands as the symbol of Egyptian-Soviet friendship at one stage of our country's history?

Why does the United States not consider for example reclaiming 100,000 feddans west of Al-Nubariyah or 200,000 feddans in Al-'Uwaynat and present them as a gift to the Egyptian people as an everlasting symbol in the history of Egyptian-U.S. friendship.

If the United States does so it will inscribe an indelible mark in the history of Egyptian-U.S. relations that time will not erase, a mark that will become a practical and continuing symbol.

Why should we not start a dialogue with the United States on a gigantic national project such as this?

AL-AHRAM Discusses Israeli Nuclear Threat

PM191441 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 16 Sep 85 p 8

[Muhammad 'Abd al-Shafi article: "Nuclear Bombs in Israel: A Question Without Answer, a Rumor Without Evidence"]

[Excerpts] Egypt has warned that Israel could have already managed to produce nuclear weapons which constitute a threat to security in the Middle East. It has said that, if Israel really wants to be part of an international consensus, it must sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and provide the general guarantees relevant to all nuclear activity. *AL-AHRAM* reported this in its 31 August edition, citing its Geneva correspondent who was covering the third conference on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty where Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid sounded Egypt's warning.

We should not let such a serious statement pass without seriously discussing it from all angles, especially since this is, to the best of my recollection, the first time an Egyptian official has talked about the possibility that Israel has already produced nuclear weapons to be used against us when necessary. That means that we and our future generations are in grave danger unless we look after ourselves and mobilize all our forces to ward off this threat and nip it in the bud now.

I say that psychological warfare is one of the weapons sometimes used in military conflicts between nations. One side tries to give the other the impression that it possesses lethal weapons. The aim of the rumors may be to plant despair in our hearts and to make us submit to the other side's ambitions out of fear of such alleged weapons. That is what happened in our wars with the Tatars in this region when Tatar spies spread fear through rumors and psychological warfare. People would leave their homes and run away and the Tatars would arrive to find the cities empty and so destroy and wreak havoc and achieve victory. When the Egyptian forces confronted them in a real battle they took to their heels and their legend was at an end.

We, however, are now facing a real threat and a state which neither honors international charters nor respects human rights and which still has on the wall of its parliament a map extending from the Nile to the Euphrates, despite the peace treaty. It has displaced the Palestinian people, owners of the land, and it invaded Lebanon and tore it apart in the worst possible way. It is now threatening Jordan and Syria and is still holding on to the Taba area, to use against us in the future once it completes what it is doing now. In my view there is nothing to prevent it from obtaining nuclear weapons by stealing them, manufacturing them, or in any other way. International circumstances allow it to do that and much more.

In the name of the Liberal Party I call on the Egyptian Government to insist that Israeli nuclear reactors be subjected to inspection so that we can ascertain that the region is free of any trace of nuclear weapons. If Israel insists on refusing, then we too must reject the principle of inspection of our reactors. I also call for an urgent national conference, in which most parties should be represented, to discuss this serious matter behind closed doors.

The talk about a possible Israeli nuclear bomb takes us back to the atomic bomb which ended World War II in Japan. The United States dared to use that weapon because it was the only state to possess it at the time. By contrast, the United States accepted miserable defeats in Korea and Vietnam without daring to use its nuclear weapons because at that point it was not the only state in possession of nuclear weapons.

So it is obvious that Israel's exclusive possession of such weapons would tempt it to continue its intransigence and aggression, because the phantom of its bomb would haunt everyone. The situation would be quite different if Israel discovered one day that it was not the only state with nuclear weapons in its arsenal.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran
JN261648 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,970 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 26 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The daily occurrences in the glorious Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah tangibly prove that Iraq is proceeding on the road of liberation and construction and that the tyrant clique is proceeding on the road of collapse. Every day brings a new, glorious victory by men who love Iraq, who have faith in God, who are full of knowledge, and whose arms are strong with the power of the truth. The following is a roundup of operations for yesterday evening and today:

1. As an expression of the Iraqis' will to destroy the economic efforts and scientific links being employed by the Iranian regime in exercising the policy of aggression against our people and in prolonging war; to provide better chances for a peace coupled with justice; in order that the fires ignited by Iraq's eagles of the air continue to blaze on Khark Island, the main source of aggression; and so that this island's utilities will remain out of service as long as the war continues, the brave eagles of the air again poured 4 tons of destructive explosives on the blazing utilities of the island at 0840 [0440 GMT] today. After the valiant eagles carried out their mission with their well-known courage and skill, they returned with their aircraft safely and triumphantly, protected by God.

Thus, daily events prove that Iraq's warnings to the ignorant, backward clique are the just promise that is being carried out by men whose hearts are abounding with faith. No power can prevent them from carrying out the strong will of their people and leadership. We repeat our warning that all the remaining vital utilities in Iran are within the reach of the striking hand of great Iraq unless the war ends and unless the despotic clique abandons its despotism. It is God who guides us along the sound path.

2. A heroic force from our forward units carried out a resolute, lightning attack on enemy units opposite our forces in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector. With outstanding courage, high morale, and accurate artillery cover, the force stormed enemy positions and destroyed enemy men in their positions. Panic and confusion struck enemy troops, who started crying for help. Only those who fled escaped the fire of our brave men. The enemy sustained 40 casualties, and 13 boats, 1 rocket launcher, 5 mortar emplacements, and 3 rafts were destroyed. Having carried out their tasks with ability and efficiency, our heroes returned safely to base.

Elsewhere in the same sector, another brave force carried out a lightning raid on a number of enemy rafts and boats, inflicting massives losses in men and destroying eight rafts and two boats, and capturing five steel shelters, four rafts, and a 60-mm mortar. The force returned safely to base.

God bless the VI Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks! Thank God for his victory.

3. An enemy force estimated by an infantry company attempted to advance toward one of our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our brave men opened fire, forcing the unit to flee after sustaining a number of casualties. Other units in the same sector destroyed an infantry position and one observation post, killing one of those manning it.

4. One enemy soldier was killed and three infantry positions, one machine-gun emplacement, one large vehicle, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the East Basra III Army Corps sector.

5. While carrying out their duties in no-man's-land in the V Army Corps northern sector, one of our heroic patrols recovered various pieces of equipment that the enemy had abandoned in a previous battle. In the same sector, other units burned two enemy trucks, one of which was laden with ammunition.

6. Using effective artilley fire, our units in the I Army Corps northern sector destroyed one enemy excavator, one vehicle, and one trailer, and killed five men.

7. Seeking safe, peaceful living in great Iraq, the country of love and happiness, and in order to escape the tyrannical Iranian regime, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 September 1985

AL-JUMHURIYAH Promises More Strikes Against Iran
JN270727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* has emphasized that all vital installations in Iran are today subject to destruction. In its editorial today, the paper says that these installations, each in due time and according to fixed plans, will be destroyed so that complete destruction will prevail and that the size of destruction will be in proportion to the remaining days of war. The paper adds that the longer these days, last the greater the destruction becomes, and vice versa.

It indicates that the Iranian regime's continuation of war gives Iraq justification to deliver further strikes against vital and other installations in Iran until they are completely destroyed. It adds that the Iraqi leadership has given the Iranian rulers many opportunities to reconsider their stand in the hope that they might regain their senses and abandon their evil. In conclusion, the paper stresses that henceforth the Iranian regime will not be given such opportunities and that Iraq will from time to time surprise Iran with one of the resounding Iraqi strikes against one of their vital installations.

Birri, Junblatt Agree on West Beirut Security Plan
NC262003 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt have declared that they have agreed on security measures that will be put into effect today in order to completely resolve the problems in West Beirut.

A lengthy meeting of the West Beirut Security Committee was held at the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus last night. It was attended by Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and leader of the Amal Movement; Walid Junblatt, minister of works and tourism and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]; and Haytham Jum'ah, Qabalan Qabalan, Abu Haytham, 'Isam al-Ayn Tarazi, In'am Ra'd, George Batal, Munir al-Sayyad, and Shakir Barjawi.

Afterwards, Minister Birri said that the only objective of this meeting was the security situation in West Beirut as a result of the economic blockade and general insecurity. He said that an agreement had been reached on some measures that would be put into practice. He noted that security officials will begin enforcing these measures this morning.

Minister Junblatt said in turn that a meeting was held between the PSP and the Amal Movement to completely resolve the problems that occur in Beirut. Minister Junblatt affirmed that measures will be announced in West Beirut after it is purged of some elements wreaking havoc there.

Israeli Planes Carry Out Raid on Al-Biqa' 26 Sep
NC270453 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] According to security sources in the Al-Biqa', Israeli enemy planes carried out a raid at about 2330 yesterday against positions held by the Palestinian resistance. No losses have been reported thus far.

Hizballah Kidnaps 2 British Citizens in West Beirut
NC270554 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0540 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The fate remains unknown of two British nationals, Mrs Amanda McGraw, an English instructor at the American University of Beirut and Mrs Hazel (Moss) of Lebanese origin. They were kidnapped last night in the West Beirut street of Makhul by gunmen of the extremist Hizballah near the American University of Beirut.

British Embassy Cannot Confirm
NC270827 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] It was learned in West Beirut today that a group of gunmen kidnapped two British citizens yesterday. Eyewitnesses who live on the same street near the American University as the two kidnapped women have reported that three armed men forced them to get into a Mercedes.

However, a diplomatic source at the British Embassy pointed out this morning that the mission has not received any confirmation of the kidnapping from Lebanese police.

It is worth noting that this is the first kidnapping directed against women.

Karami Visits Damascus on Tripoli Situation
NC271155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1055 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpt] According to the latest reports from Tripoli, Shaykh Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, and members of the Islamic gathering have been invited to the Syrian capital to take part in the talks currently being held there.

Prime Minister Karami went to Damascus to discuss the situation in Tripoli after all the efforts made and meetings held in that city failed to restore calm. Fighting has been going on for the last 15 days, claiming 196 dead and 600 wounded. Security sources said 10 people were killed in last night's fighting.

Ten bodies were discovered at 0900 today in Al-Bahsas near a junction on the road leading to Al-Haykaliyah, which is close to Tripoli. According to reports, a roadblock was set up in that area by unidentified gunmen, who stopped vehicles leaving Tripoli, forced their passengers out, and killed them.

Tripoli Headed for 'Decisive Military Solution'
NC270727 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] There have been signs in the past few hours that Tripoli is headed toward a decisive military solution. It appears that Prime Minister Rashid Karami's trip to Damascus will not stop this trend after the situation in the capital of the north has reached the point of no return. What are these signs? First, all of Tripoli has been coming under violent shelling since yesterday evening. Second, the parties and forces opposed to the city's Islamic organizations have been massing their forces in 'Akkar, Al-Kurah, and Ba'l Muhsin, close to Tripoli. Third, the Islamic Unification Movement has sensed this trend toward a military solution and has adopted military measures and prepared plans consistent with developments on the ground.

The attacks launched by members of the Islamic Unification Movement, the mosques committees, and other Islamic organizations against Syrian forces in Tripoli last night and attempts to penetrate Syrian positions far from the confrontation lines hastened the escalation and aggravation of the situation.

Now that it is too late, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, Islamic Unification Movement leader, is calling for the deployment of the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces to protect the city. This comes at a time when the Islamic Unification Move-

ment and the other Islamic organizations have paralyzed the security forces through their actions.

Tripoli is now coming under artillery fire from Jabal Turbul, Al-Kurah, and 'Akkar. The massing of forces on both sides of the confrontation lines is increasing. Long-range artillery, rocket launchers, and mortars are being used in the shelling.

Gunmen from the Unification Movement clashed with Syrian forces last night near the central telephone exchange and the 'Abd al-Hamid Karami Monument in Tripoli. This prompted the Syrians to retaliate strongly.

We received a telephone call from Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban's office in Tripoli a short while ago. An office official named Bilal read the following statement:

Tripoli is coming under indiscriminate and wild shelling. Various types of artillery, rockets, and tank guns are being used, and the fire is coming from Syrian-held positions around the city, particularly in Al-Haykaliyah, Al-Fawwar, Jabal Turbul, Al-Kurah, and 'Akkar. This is part of an attempt to impose a military solution on Tripoli. As is known, during the many meetings held with the Syrian delegation to save the city, agreement was reached on the following:

1. To adopt and implement the articles of the Damascus agreement one by one.

2. To implement a total cease-fire.

3. To hold further meetings and discussions to deal with the problems of the other parties and to open the way for free and universal political activity.

However, everything that was agreed upon at these meetings was torpedoed this morning in an operation designed to impose a military solution and to allow the Syrian deterrent forces to be become the sole security unit in Tripoli. This will exclude both the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces, despite the fact that the Damascus agreement views them as the principal sources of security in the city.

4. To consider the collection of all types of weapons, including light ones. This contradicts the second point in the Damascus agreement, which provides for the collection of heavy and medium-caliber weapons only until the Lebanese crisis ends.

5. To abolish the 4-party committee that oversees the implementation of the agreement, and to entrust this supervisory function exclusively to the Syrian command.

While voicing our criticism, which was followed by a violation of the agreement reached with the Syrian delegation, we declare that Tripoli is facing a real catastrophe today. The problem in Tripoli is not the result of differences between the Arab Democratic Party and the Islamic gathering. It is part of an attempt to subdue the Muslims and the residents of Tripoli and to hand the city over to the 'Ali 'Id [leader of the Arab Democratic Party] group so it may re-enact the dark history it wrote in 1976 with its murders, misdeeds, and domination of the port and municipal institutions. We call on Muslims everywhere to be conscious of this fact and to intervene to save the city, knowing that we still insist on observing the Damascus agreement.

Intermittent Clashes Reported

NC261726 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Intermittent clashes are taking place in the Al-Tabbanah, Ba'l Muhsin, and Al-Qubbah areas of Tripoli. Rockets and artillery are being used in the fighting. Meanwhile, fighting involving the use of machineguns is raging along the other combat lines.

According to the latest reports, Shaykh Hashim Minqarah and Shaykh Kan'an Naji of the Islamic Unification Movement have voiced their opposition to the deployment of Syrian forces in Tripoli, particularly in and around the port.

Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has stated that Syria does not intend to enter Tripoli. But, he added, Syria calls on all parties to hand over the weapons, as these weapons do not help in the solution of the crisis.

Fighting, Shelling Reported in Beirut 27 Sep

NC270540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The security situation in Beirut suffered a serious setback when clashes took place at midnight last night on the Ra's Al-Nab' and port confrontation lines. Various kinds of weapons were used. Artillery shells fell in some residential areas of West Beirut, close to the confrontation lines.

The combat lines in the southern suburb also witnessed intermittent gunfire, particularly on the Al-Shiyah, Al-Tayyunah, and Mar Mikha'il lines. Mortar shells fired from the eastern sector fell in the Al-Shiyah area.

Clashes Reported in Sidon 26 Sep; 1 Killed

NC261500 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Popular Liberation Army in Sidon has issued a statement in which it says that over 150 155-mm, 122-mm, and 120-mm rounds hve been fired on Sidon and its suburbs and that some shells have fallen in Kafr Milki in Iqlim al-Tuffah. The shelling came from Lahd's artillery emplacements in Kafr Huna, the neighborhood of Jazzin, Jabal Safi, Rum, Kafr Falus, and Sfaray. This prompted the Popular Liberation Army's artillery emplacements to engage Lahd's artillery emplacements, scoring direct hits and silencing them. Fires were seen raging in Lahd's positions.

As a result of the clashes, 1 citizen was martyred and 10 others were wounded, several fires broke out, and there was serious material damage.

In another development, a Lebanese Army mission consisting of officers from the Muhammad Zughayb barracks in Sidon have inspected the Lebanese Army positions which had been shelled. Using special military equipment, the mission was able to pinpoint the locations from which the army positions were shelled. These were the artillery emplacements on the hills of Rum and Jabal al-Safi.

Speaker al-Husayni, Soviet Charge Confer

NC261942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at his residence. Lawyer Ahmad Qubaysi attended the meeting. Speaker al-Husayni was handed a copy of the appeal made by the Soviet parliamentary group for a complete halt to nuclear tests and to the development of nuclear weapons.

The meeting was an occasion for Speaker al-Husayni to talk with the Soviet diplomat about bilateral relations and the ways to develop them in the interest of the friendly Lebanese and Soviet peoples.

The discussions also dealt with the Soviet Union's positive role at the UN Security Council with regard to the implementation of Resolution 425 which calls for total Israeli withdrawal from the south and for the restoration of Lebanon's complete sovereignty over the area.

They also talked about Syria's struggle to thwart Israel's ambitions in Lebanon and the region, and discussed Syrian moves to resolve the Lebanese crisis which has dragged on for too long.

Foreign Ministry Secretary Receives U.S. Official

NC261505 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1415 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The first counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Ted McNamara, today notified the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Fu'ad al-Turk, of the U.S. Government's approval of Lebanon's request to renew the UN forces' mandate for a period of 6 months, starting 19 October. The Foreign Ministry secretary general received the U.S. Embassy counsellor in Beirut and reviewed with him moves and contacts made by Lebanon to renew the mandate of the international forces in the south. They also discussed the meetings that are expected to be held by the Foreign Ministry secretary general and a number of American officials next week in New York. Ambassador al-Turk is scheduled to leave Beirut on Saturday for the United Nations to chair Lebanon's delegation to the ordinary session of the UN General Assembly, which started its meetings on 17 September in New York. During the day, the ambassador received Lebanon's new envoy to the Yemen Arab Republic, Nasrat al-As'ad, before assuming his new post in Sanaa, and later, he received Lebanon's new ambassador in Tehran, Ja'far Muwaybi.

Strike 'Successfully' Staged in West Beirut

NC270835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The strike that has been successfully staged in West Beirut this morning is regarded as a genuine expression of the people's opposition to anarchy, instability, and insecurity. It is also viewed as a protest against the wave of violence that has claimed additional victims and caused further destruction.

Al-Shar' Meets Soviet Foreign Minister

JN262045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York — In the side meetings of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has met in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who conveyed greetings from the Soviet leadership and CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian leadership. Shevardnadze praised the friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR.

Their discussions focused on the current situation in the region and U.S. attempts to impose separate solutions at the expense of Arab and Palestinian rights. The two sides affirmed that achieving a just, comprehensive peace requires the convocation of an international conference under UN auspices, including the USSR and the United States, and adherence to the Fes summit resolutions on which the Arabs unanimously agreed.

At the end of the meeting, the minister conveyed the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian leadership to Comrade Gorbachev and the Soviet leadership.

Al-Shar' had earlier met with the foreign ministers of Britain, Canada, and Spain. The talks revolved around developments in the Middle East, the international situation, and issues of mutual interest.

Reportage on Visit by Lebanese Prime Minister

Arrives in Damascus

JN261811 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1735 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 26 Sep (SANA) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria. He was received at the 'Adra area, north of Damascus, by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Minister for Services Affairs Mahmud Qaddur, a number of ministers, and the governor of Greater Damascus.

In a statement upon arrival, Karami said: My city Tripoli is suffering from a great dilemma as a result of the current conflicts there and the differences that have been raging among the various trends. Many of the city's residents has been forced to leave. It also prompted me to come to fraternal Syria, Al-Asad's Syria, to present our problems to the brothers here, and our hope for endeavors to save this city and place it on the correct course.

Karami added: From this premise, we are very hopeful that we will find the final and successful solutions for what Tripoli has been going through for many long years. Moreover, Lebanon is also fumbling and today is looking to Damascus for its salvation and rescue. The Lebanese prime minister concluded: We come to Damascus with this cofidence and hope. We expect this fraternal country to facilitate our task and save our people from their fumbling.

Confers With Al-Kasm

JN261822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1930 today. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs. They discussed the security situation in Lebanon.

General Talas Receives Irish Defense Minister

JN261605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Irish Defense Minister Patrick Cooney and his delegation in his office at 1330 today in the presence of Major General 'Awwad Baz, deputy defense minister, and Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah, head of the Syrian delegation to the armistice commission.

The guest minister arrived in Damascus this morning on a 4-day visit to Syria in order to inspect the Irish unit in the international disengagement forces. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Maj Gen 'Adnan Tayyarah.

Air Force Attacks Terrorist Base in Lebanon

TA270511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Air Force planes yesterday attacked a terrorist base about 7 km west of Ba'labakk in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. The IDF spokesman announced that all planes returned safely to base and the pilots reported hits on the target. The target was a two-storybuilding in the area of Majdalun belonging to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] organization which seceded from Fatah.

Reaction Continues to Larnaca Murders

Government Requests Extradition

TA271052 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1045 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] This morning Israel officially requested that Cyprus extradite the three Larnaca murderers. Ambassador Me'ir Gavish transmitted the request to the Cypriot Foreign Affairs Ministry in Nicosia.

The spokesman of the Cypriot Government said his government will answer the request after its legal adviser has examined it. However, Cyprus already made it clear yesterday that it does not intend to comply with this request.

Israel's request is based on the European extradition pact,which dates to 1957. The two countries do not have a bilateral extradition agreement.

Shamir Blames 'Arafat

TA261742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Yasir 'Arafat is responsible for the murder of the three Israelis in Cyprus, whether he knew about the action directly or whether one of his aides supervised it. The foreign minister was speaking with our Washington correspondent Razi Barqay. Mr Shamir is scheduled to meet with the Hungarian foreign minister in New York this evening.

Levi on Antiterrorist Fight

TA261735 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] In reaction to the murders in Larnaca, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said that Israel is in a state of constant war against terrorism; it is working and will continue to work to eliminate it, using all measures and in all places. Our Haifa correspondent Qobi Mandel reports:

[Begin recording] [Mandel] Israel must fight the murderers' organization with an iron fist, David Levi said, using all measures, all methods, and in all places. Minister Levi, who was hosted today by the Zionist Druze groups at a rally held in Daliyat al-Karmel, added regarding the murder of the Israelis in Larnaca marina that the case proves that the PLO has not changed or become more moderate. Minister Levi also aimed his remarks at Britain.

[Levi] I hope that those who have deluded themselves, those from Europe and the United States, that this organization has become more moderate, will draw a moral lesson from this. This includes Britain, which during this very time and while such actions are occurring, is inviting representatives of those murderers... [changes thought] This is the same as if Israel were to officially invite Irish representatives as its guests, to report, to hear, and to help. This approach is wrong; it is also harming the Europeans themselves. Terrorism has no borders. Today Israel is the only country giving the world a lesson in how to fight and deal with terrorism, which is jeopardizing everyone. [end recording]

Peres Letter Criticizes Husayn Peace Plan

TA261301 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Sep 85 p 10

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says Husayn's four-stage plan is unrealistic and inconsistent with the desire to bring about quick progress toward peace.

In a letter he sent the British prime minister on the eve of the holiday, Peres said King Husayn's demand that the PLO participate in the talks hurts the chances for peace, and that his plan does not clearly call for direct negotiations with Israel. Peres emphasized, however, that he was encouraged by Mrs Thatcher's impression that King Husayn is determined to achieve a breakthrough this year.

Shamir Attacks UK PLO Invitation in New York

TA271133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Speaking to the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations in New York, Foreign Minister Shamir has again sharply attacked the British prime minister's invitation to PLO representatives for talks in London. Shamir told the conference that the move was a terrible blow to progress toward peace in the Middle East. It was also surprising, he noted, in view of Mrs Thatcher's declarations against international terrorism.

In another address to a New York Jewish audience, the foreign minister charged that the British prime minister's decision was a continuation of the British policy of appeasement of terrorism, stemming from the days of World War II.

Eban Meets UK Envoy, Denounces Thatcher Policy

TA261015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, received the British ambassador for a meeting today at the latter's request. Knesset member Eban informed the ambassador of the committee's decision to denounce Britain's steps in the Middle East. This refers to the weapons deals with

Jordan and Saudi Arabia and the agreement of Britain's prime minister to meet with representatives of the PLO in the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Shamir Meets Foreign Ministers in New York

Holds 'Difficult' Talk With Howe

TA261323 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Sep 85 p 2

["Exclusive" report from New York by Shlomo Shamir]

[Excerpt] Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held what was described as a difficult meeting with British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe in New York. It was reported that Shamir used sharp language to express Israel's rage over the invitation of the Palestinian delegation to London. Shamir said Britain was the last country Israel believed would takesuch a step. He recalled that in his last meeting with Mrs Thatcher in June she expressed her opposition to any negotiations with terrorists. Shamir also protested the weapons deal with Saudi Arabia. Howe did not give a clear answer regarding the invitation of the Palestinian delegation to London.

Shamir also met with French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas, who unequivocally promised that France would not approve Spain's admission to the EEC if all the promises made to Israel regarding its agricultural exports to EEC countries are not fulfilled. During the meeting with Dumas, Shamir denied reports that Shi'ite detainees are still held by Israel. Shamir announced they were all released.

Talks With Hungary's Varkonyi

TA261916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1725 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Report from the UN headquarters in New York by Razi Barqay]

[Excerpt] The meeting just ended between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his Hungarian counterpart may not be historic, but it certainly was important, as it has been a long time since we have had any contact with the Hungarians. As will be recalled, Hungary severed its diplomatic relations with us after the 1967 war.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met with Yitzhaq Shamir in one of the corridors here at the UN headquarters. The initial fragmentary details we managed to gather after the meeting, which, as we said, ended just a short while ago, indicate that there is no political message here, and that the importance the Israelis attach to the meeting is the very fact that it took place. For the moment, consequently, there are no signs of a resumption of diplomatic ties — certainly not, since Hungary is awaiting some signal from Moscow — but the Israelis have described the tone the Hungarian diplomat used as very softened and even sympathetic to Israel's cause. As to what they discussed, they naturally includedpolitics and the possibility of extending trade relations. The discussions have largely been kept confidential.

Incidentally, we have not yet received an answer from the Russians on a possible meeting between Yitzhaq Shamir and the Soviet foreign minister. As everyone will recall, such a meeting was held exactly a year ago with then Foreign Minister Gromyko.

Peres, Icelandic Leader Discuss Economic Issues

TA261503 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1400 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 26 Sep (ITIM) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met today in his office with the prime minister of Iceland. The talk dealt mainly with economic issues.

The two men exchanged impressions about the war against inflation in both countries. The visitor said that in Iceland, as in Israel, there is very broad public support for the government's economic measures to decrease inflation.

Closer technological and scientific cooperation between the two countries was agreed on.

The prime minister of Iceland expressed his condolences over the murder of the Israelis in Cyprus.

Egypt Affirms Envoy of Opposition to Terrorism

TA261140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Egypt's prime minister has told the Israeli ambassador to Cairo that Egypt opposes terror and that Jordan is also against terror. He said Jordan would not allow terrorists to operate on its soil.

Officials in Jerusalem are pleased with the latest talks with the Egyptians. They have stressed willingness to improve relations and move the peace process forward.

7 Wounded in Halhul Bus Attack; Curfew Imposed

TA261959 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1925 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 26 Sep (ITIM) — The shots fired this evening at a No 60 Egged bus traveling from Jerusalem to Qiryat Arba' wounded seven people: five Jews and two Arabs.

The incident took place near the Halhul mosque a few minutes before 1900. A curfew was imposed on Halhul, and large army and Border Police units launched searches.

Immediately after receiving the announcement on the incident, an IDF helicopter was summoned and evacuated the person who was seriously wounded — a Hebron Arab — and another person who sustained medium wounds — a Jew from Qiryat Arba' — to the Hadassah'En Kerem hospital. The other five were slightly injured, mainly from glass shards. They were evacuated to Hadassah 'En Kerem by ambulance.

The investigation shows that two to three terrorists apparently fired at the bus. Kalashnikov and other magazines were found at the scene of the incident, and it is not yet clear whether hand

grenades were also thrown. ITIM correspondent David Friedman notes that the Qiryat Arba' local council was about to meet this evening to decide on reaction to the attack.

Settlers have expressed their anguish over the attack, and noted that it is another in a long series of hostile terrorist actions directed against soldiers and local residents.

IDF, Syrians Fortifying Golan Heights Positions

TA261715 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 26 Sep 85 p 11

[Report by Hayim Ravya]

[Text] The IDF is currently busy carrying out intensive fortification and infrastructure overhaul work on the Golan Heights. In this connection, new tank barriers are being erected, and new outposts are being built along the border line. This work usually takes place under the eyes of the Syrian forces, and it is hoped it will end by winter.

The IDF is installing new and improved defense systems in the outposts and is improving their observation capability and firepower. Likewise, the army wishes to improve living conditions in those outposts.

The Northern Command has been making efforts to conclude the work, as it is known that the moment the rains begin to fall on the Golan Heights, it will be impossible to carry out the work efficiently. Nonmilitary contractors are also engaged in this operation.

There are signs of a similar effort in anticipation of winter on the Syrian side of the border as well. The Syrian Army has been busy fortifying itself and renovating existing outposts.

Quiet has prevailed along the Golan Heights contact lines between the two sides. The Syrians have been continuing their so-called "intensive" training routine as they have done throughout the year. Six Syrian divisions are currently stationed between Damascus and the Golan Heights.

Last week this *HADASHOT* correspondent toured the Golan Heights. Looking from (Tall Khuzayqah), one could easily discern tank ramps and Syrian outposts dubbed "pita bread" because of their rounded structure. In one of these outposts it was possible to see a vehicle, but otherwise no activity could be observed. From time to time one can see trucks arriving at the outposts, carrying soldiers. People on the Golan Heights claim this is routine. "One cannot say that there are signs pointing to war," military sources said. The Syrians are setting up a new line of settlements along the border, including New Al-Qunaytirah, with its industrial sector, and five villages: (Ahmadiyah), (Masrayyah), New Buraykah, Bi'r al-'Ajam, and (Al-Asbah). New Buraykah is located several hundred meters east of (Tall Khuzayqah), and a view from the hill shows that the village is nearly deserted. Only one car traveled through it, raising clouds of dust.

Bethlehem Terrorist Ring Uncovered; 8 Arrested

TA261601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The police and security forces recently uncovered a Fatah terrorist ring in the Bethlehem District. Eight people have already been apprehended in connection with this squad's activity, which involved several attacks, including the planting of a bomb that exploded on Agrippas Street in Jerusalem on 6 September 1985, and another bomb that was discovered and safely defused in the Gilo neighborhood of Jerusalem on the same date.

Stabbing Suspect Apprehended, House Demolished

TA261626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] A man suspected of stabbing two IDF soldiers in the Hebron casbah has been apprehended. The IDF spokesman reports that the security forces have detained a Hebron youth suspected of stabbingthe two soldiers early this month. The initial questioning of the 20-year-old youth indicates that he acted on his own, and assaulted the soldiers out of nationalistic motives. This afternoon the security forces demolished the youth's house in Hebron.

ALGERIA

Ibrahimi Talks With Ministers in New York

Meets Spanish Counterpart

LD261617 Algiers APS in English 1003 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 26-9-85 (APS) — The foreign affairs minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi who is leading the Algerian delegation at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly conferred Wednesday here with his Spanish counterpart. The two ministers examined the latest development of the situation in the area in the perspective of the achievement of decolonization in Western Sahara.

The talks were also centered at the bilateral level on the follow up of decisions taken during visits made by President Chadli Bendjedid to Spain and the Spanish prime minister to Algiers. Moreover, the foreign affairs minister conferred with his counterparts in Burma, Peru and Japan.

The talks were centered on relations, between Algeria and these countries the international situation and international topical questions such as the decolonization of Western Sahara and the decisions taken in Luanda by the non-aligned countries.

Meets GDR, Greek Ministers

LD261339 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 26-9-85 (APS) — Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister, had talks yesterday in New York with Karolos Papoulias, Greece foreign affairs minister. The two ministers assessed the developments of relations between Algeria and Greece. They examined several questions linked to the regional and international current events, notably those of the Mediterranean, Cyprus, Western Sahara, the Middle East, South Africa and Namibia.

The two ministers also analyzed results of the ministerial conferences of the non-aligned in Luanda and of the E.E.C. in Luxembourg.

On another turn, Dr. Taleb also met the GDR foreign affairs minister, Oskar Fischer. During the talks, the two ministers examined the evolution of bilateral cooperation since the visit in Algiers of President [as received] Honecker. They also exchanged their points of view on several international questions, particularly the decolonization, the North-South relations and the East-West ones.

Messaadia Receives, Talks With SWAPO's Nujoma

LD262218 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia received Mr Sam Nujoma, South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] leader, this afternoon. They discussed the latest developments in Namibia and in the region in general, with South Africa being the most important topic. Nujoma arrived in Algeria today and was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Brother Sadiq Zwatin, member of the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee, who is in charge of foreign relations and the SWAPO representative in Algeria.

LIBYA

Tunisia's Breaking of Relations Viewed

LD262034 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Tunis, 26 Sep (JANA) — The Tunisian authorities withdrew today the license granted to the Libyan Arab Airlines to operate from Tunisia effective today. They also decided to expel four Libyan employees of the Libyan General Commission [as received] and the Arab League. These two measures are part of a chain of measures by the Tunisian Government against Libya since the Libyan implementation of the resolutions by the basic conferences to do without foreign and Arab manpower in the Jamahiriyah.

The Tunisian regime has crowned this series of aggressive actions against the fraternal relations between the two countries with its unilateral declaration of severing diplomatic relations with Libya.

The Tunisian regime's measures, which are aimed at harming the fraternal relations between the two fraternal peoples in Tunisia and Libya, indicate that the regime does not have a minimal level of responsibility and behaves in an irrational and childish manner. The world is aware of the objectives and dimensions of the measures taken by the Tunisian authorities against the Libyan Arab people, who have been subjected to a fierce information campaign at the hands of the Tunisian information media with the aim of misleading world public opinion and diverting the attention of the Tunisian citizens from the succession of events in the Tunisian arena.

JANA Denies Link to 'Booby-Trapped Letters'

LD261627 Tripoli JANA in English 1530 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Sep (JANA) — The Tunisian security machinery has claimed that Libya sent booby-trapped parcels to the information media in Tunisia.

The Tunisian authorities once again, in the course of the campaigns of libel and lies to conceal the struggle over Bourguiba's successor to power, have claimed that booby-trapped letters have been discovered and that an official was injured by one.

These Tunisian allegations, concocted and arranged in accordance with its skill in falsifying facts, came in the wake of JANA's exposure yesterday evening of the general strike carried out by the Union Generale de Travail yesterday in the postal services sector, which resulted in Tunisian security and police intervening to run the postal services work. The report of the booby-trapped letters was manufactured by the Tunisian security, information, and political authorities, and they alone have to believe their lies, for the world has come to know the truth,

which the Tunisian information media cannot conceal however artful they are in deception.

MOROCCO

Filali Meets Pakistani, Libyan, Danish Ministers

LD261855 Rabat MAP in English 1207 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept 26 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Information, Abdellatif Filali, currently in New York to participate in the debates of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly carried on his contacts and conferred Wednesday with his counterparts of Denmark, Pakistan and Libya.

Filali examined with his interlocutors current international issues and items in the agenda of the UN General Assembly session.

SUDAN

Radio SPLA Reports 'Heavy Fighting' Among Troops

EA261440 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1347 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] This is Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army], the voice of the Sudanese revolutionary armed struggle. We now interrupt this transmission to bring you the following announcement: Radio SPLA has just learned from private sources in Khartoum that heavy fighting broke out yesterday night among government troops in Khartoum, Khartoum north, and Omdurman.

Although details of the situation are not yet available, latest reports say that the fighting continues.

Government Reacts to Khartoum Incidents

Defense Minister Statement

LD261911 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Sep 85

["Text" of 26 September statement by Sudanese Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad on "incidents" in the Khartoum and Omdurman area; place not given — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. God Almighty said in his holy Koran: "Fight those who are fighting you for the sake of God and do not commit aggression. Verily God does not like the aggressors." God Almighty has spoken the truth.

Honorable compatriot brothers: Your armed forces have been watching a subversive activity that planned and sought to destabilize security and stability in the national capital.

By monitoring this wicked activity in accordance with confirmed indicators and information, it was proved that a small misguided group, with racist aims, inside the Armed Forces planned incidents aimed at sabotaging and undermining, by force of arms, the democratic gains made by the people through a revolution in which they sacrificed blood, sweat, and displacement.

This misled group planned to implement its criminal plot at midnight last night, starting with the Omdurman area. Shortly before midnight a small armed group began to randomly open fire on the Medical Corps Command, resulting in the injury of two officers, an NCO, and a citizen. The criminals fled towards the Bada area. Your Armed Forces are still pursuing them to arrest them.

At about 0300 at dawn [as heard] today, another group in north Khartoum tried to capture the equipment corps by intensive firing. This resulted in the martyrdom of an NCO and the wounding of three other soldiers. The misled ones managed for a while to capture the camp, in turn prompting your Armed Forces to storm it at dawn today and fully control the situation.

Brothers: All of this coincided with an incident involving the theft of a gun and its ammunition from the Armed Forces camp in Al-'Aylafun, which confirms that the criminal plot aimed to create general dissension in the military areas in Khartoum.

Honorable brothers: Your Armed Forces assure you that the situation has been fully contained and that the Armed Forces will continue to stand guard over the security of the homeland and the citizens in full realization of the dimensions of this conspiracy that is being routed, with God's help, and then through the triumphant will of the people and their unity.

Long live the gigantic April revolution! Long live our great people! Victory and honor for the homeland and glory for the martyrs! Those who have oppressed will know what kind of place they will be thrown into [Koran verse]. Peace, God's mercy, and blessings be upon you.

TMC, Ministers View Situation

EA261900 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1728 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Sep (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] and the Council of Ministers met here in an emergency joint session this morning under the chairmanship of General [as received] 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Ahsan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, and of Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the prime minister. The meeting considered the security situation and the regrettable events that occurred in the national capital today and yesterday.

After the meeting, the General Command of the People's Armed Forces [PAF] issued a statement conveyed to the citizens by Defense Minister Staff Major General 'Uthman Abdallah. Regarding the closure of a number of entrances to the national capital (?this morning), Staff Maj Gen 'Uthman Abdallah said that the closure was effected by the PAF as a precautionary security measure to contain the situation and what took place within the national capital, affirming that the situation [word indistinct] the PAF was very reassuring. The Council of Ministers will issue a political statement about the regrettable incidents that occurred in the national capital later today.

In the statement to the citizens today, the defense minister said that a faction with racist tendencies within the Armed Forces had (?attempted) to sabotage [words indistinct] the security and stability of the national capital.

Ministers Issue Statement

EA262105 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 26 Sep 85

["Statement" of the Sudanese Council of Ministers issued in Khartoum on 26 September; read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Statement from the Council of Ministers: God said in his noble book: Cling to the rope of God one and all and do not disperse. Almighty God told the truth. Noble citizens, you have been informed by the various information media, through the defense minister's statement, of the regrettable incidents that took place over the past 2 days aimed against units of the Armed Forces in the national capital. Responding to its historic responsibility to secure the gains of the popular April revolution in which the people restored their honor and freedom under the aegis of freedom and democracy, and in confirmation of the Sudanese nation's consensus on the country's unity, the Council of Ministers affirms the need to protect these gains against damage or compromise from any source or quarter.

Accordingly, the Council of Ministers explains the following:

First, the sabotage acts mentioned in the defense minister's statement were carried out by a group of [words indistinct] (?armed) forces belonging to a movement [words indistinct] racist tendencies. It works in accordance with (?broad) plans outside the Armed Forces, which aim against national unity and democratic practice.

Second, despite the declaration of the state of emergency since 6 April, to secure the revolution of the people and its gains, the Council of Ministers has put aside literal application of the emergency law and regulations. It has permitted all kinds of the emergency law and regulations. It has permitted all kinds of democratic action, except the aforementioned violent actions which (?transgress) this spirit, and deems it necessary to apply what is required in terms of firmness and discipline.

Third, democratic practice requires the respect of all citizens and the bringing to task of all who transgress it. It was incumbent upon us all at this worrisome time through which the country is passing to keep this in the forefront of our minds in order to achieve security, stability, freedom, and national unity.

Fourth, your government will not stand idly by and will prohibit and counteract anyone who dares to thwart the gains of the revolution or halt the democratic march.

Honorable citizens, the Council of Ministers calls on you all and on your patriotism and your love for the homeland's soil to stand solidly with your Armed Forces and security forces in their confrontation of any suspect move that aims to exterminate the gains of your great revolution; and that is by unifying the ranks, rising above differences, laying aside trivialities, and backing the national tendency toward the march of stability and democracy.

May God grant us and you success in what is good for this nation. Victory is only from God.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers

[Dated] 26 September 1985

46 Arrested

NC271328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Sep (MENA) — Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has announced that 46 participants in the attack on the medical and ordnance corps commands have been arrested in the past 2 days.

In a statement to MENA, Maj Gen 'Abdallah said that two individuals are still at large. He explained that the Armed Forces had been following certain members of the military for several days. Those under surveillance had racist tendencies, came from western or southern Sudan, and had been trying to sow sedition inside the Armed Forces as part of a plot to assassinate a number of people.

It has also been learned that some Armed Forces officers have submitted a memorandum to the Military Council demanding the execution of those who planned the attack on the medical and ordnance corps commands. This, the officers said, will protect the security and stability of the Armed Forces and safeguard the principles of democracy.

The Sudanese cabinet issued a statement yesterday saying that this plot had been engineered against national unity and that the government will deal very firmly with anyone who tries to undermine our national achievements.

The statement appealed to the people to staunchly resist these suspect actions.

Commissioner on Refugee Situation, Figures

JN271206 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Sep (SUNA) — The number of refugees in the country has reached 1.3 million and their influx into the country continues. Some 450 refugees arrive daily in Kassala, eastern Sudan.

This was stated by Refugee Commissioner Hassan 'Atiyyah. He explained that 106 refugees from the Tigre [not further identified] settled in the region of (Al-Karmak) on the Sudanese-Ethiopan border.

Chadian refugees arrive in the country at an average of 100-200 refugees a day. His excellency affirmed that the influx of aid to refugees continues in accordance with the plan for this purpose and that the needs of most of the refugees are met.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba, Officials Discuss Libyan 'Aggression'

LD261213 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba today received Zine Labidine Ben Ali, secretary of state for national security, at the Republican Palace in Carthage. Also present were Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior, and Manseur Skheri, director of the Presidential Court.

Following the meeting, Mohamed Mzali made a statement in which he said: I and my colleague, the secretary of state for national security, submitted a detailed report to his excellency the president on the latest aggression committed by the Libyan regime in the form of letter bombs sent to a number of Tunisian papers and journalists. His excellency the president provided us with his instructions in this respect: The Interior Ministry and the Foreign Ministry will announce them shortly.

Government Severs Diplomatic Ties With Libya

LD270124 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The Libyan general commissioner was called last night to the Foreign Ministry, where he was told of the decision of the Tunisian Government to sever its diplomatic relations with Libya.

This decision has come as a result of the continuous policies of aggression and enmity taken by Libya toward Tunisia, which are aimed at harming its gains, its security, and the stability of its institutions. This policy has taken an overt form since the month of August 1985, in the aftermath of the Libyan authorities' decision to expel, arbitrarily and collectively, the Tunisian workers residing legally in Libya. This has resulted in the worsening of the two countries' relations, which were have been further worsened by the acts of the Libyan Government. Libya has multiplied the pressures, acts of sabotage, hostile press campaigns, and the overt, continuous threats to resort to force, has successively violated Tunisian airspace, and has made other various maneuvers clearly aimed at shaking the stability of Tunisia and harming its sovereignty and its territorial integrity.

The Tunisian Government has succeeded in establishing the irrefutable evidence that the Libyan diplomatic mission and other official Libyan institutions in Tunisia have become shelters for terrorism, spying, and sabotage, and nests for organizing the conspiracies of the Libyan regime agianst the security of Tunisia. The main evidence of this hebavior can be found in the latest act, in which letter bombs were sent by diplomats — who were caught red-handed — to some particular journalists belonging to the Destourian Socialist Party and to the independent press. Despite several warnings these acts have been repeated, and dangerous acts of violation have been perpetrated by Libya by taking advantage of diplomatic privilege and its facilities, particularly passports and diplomatic mail and all the facilities and the priviliges that are related to the diplomatic status.

The repeated and overt violation by the Libyan regime of the principles and norms that regulate international relations has reached an unbearable level and has led the Tunisian Government to decide to cut off its diplomatic relations with the Libyan regime.

Diplomats Expelled for Letter Bombs Named

LD261758 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] TAP has learned more on what was published yesterday with regard to the arrival of Muhammad Salam Bin Qasim in Tunis and the depositing of a number of letter bombs, one of which exploded at the post office. The security authorities discovered that following his entry into the Libyan general commission [as heard] in Tunis, two vehicles left the commission with four Libyans. The Tunisian security authority learned that these Libyans were diplomats, three of them belong to the general commission; they are: Salim Abu al-'id al-Shibani, first secretary at the general commission; Frayj al-Arabi Triki, a diplomatic employee at the commission; and Muhammad al-Tahir Lagha al-Adgham, labor charge d'affaires at the Libyan consulate [as heard]. As for the fourth, he is Husayn Muhammad al-Zag'aar, an employee at the Arab League who occupies a secretarial post in one of the league's competent organizations. [Words indistinct] of the same morning, Monday 25 September, to certain post office centers in the capital. It was decided to expel these four diplomats and consider them personae non grata, according to normal diplomatic practice.

TAP also learned that there were three kinds of letter bombs delivered: plain envelopes; envelopes with the marking of the Arab League and the secretary general; and the third bearing the marking of the Qatari Embassy, Tunis.

A number of documentary pictures about the letter bomb operations committed by the Libyan regime against Tunisia were exhibited at the Ministry of the Interior at noon today.

The tools of this heinous Libyan crime were represented by letter bombs bearing the insignia of a number of Arab embassies and the Arab League, containing Hejira year greeting cards bearing the stamp of these embassies. This documentary exhibition contained in particular photos of the damage caused to Al-Manzif Post Office following a letter bomb explosion there last night.

A film was shown on this damage and the injuries caused by this explosion. The exhibition included photos of the undesirable Libyan nationals because of their involvement in the letter bomb crime. The general commissioner [as heard] of Libya in Tunisia immediately was summoned to the Foreign Ministry this morning and informed of the decision by the Tunisian authorities to consider the three Libyan diplomats working at the Libyan general commission in Tunis and the fourth from the competent Arab League organizations personae non grata for their involvement in the letter bomb crime. The ambassadors of Kuwait and Mauritania and the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Tunis were received at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

Reasons for Break in Libyan Air Links Cited

LD261657 Tunis TAP in French 1545 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Tunis, 26 Sep (TAP) — TAP has learned that the Government of Tunisia has decided to withdraw the operating authorization for Libyan Arab Airlines as of 26 September.

The decision was made following the Libyan violation of certain international conventions regarding civil aviation and certain articles of the air agreement between the two countries.

Among these failures one can mention in particular:

1) The restrictions imposed on Tunisian aircraft by the Libyan authorities regarding facilities (such as granting authorizations only with difficulty and after delays);

2) The silence of the Libyan civil aviation authorities following a request by Tunisavia Company on 12 August 1985 to service the Galvestone drilling station in Tunisian territorial waters off Sfax.

To gain access to it, aircraft must use airspace under Libyan control;

3) The nonobservance of part of the air agreement, particularly Article 7 regulating the transfer of excess earnings. Indeed, despite repeated representations to the Libyan authorities, the assets of Tunis Air which accumulated from August 1983 to June 1985 and which amount to more than 8 million Tunisian dinars (1 dinar equals 1.25 dollars), have not yet been transferred. This is all the more serious because the Libyan authorities, represented at the highest level at the meeting of the Joint Grand Commission held in Carthage in December 1984, pledged to quickly transfer the excess earnings, which at that time had reached nearly 6 million Tunisian dinars. This commitment has not been followed to this day; the process has not even been started.

4) Finally, the threat to the security of passengers and crews of the aircraft due to dangerous cargo deliberately loaded on board by the Libyan authorities.

TAP has also learned that the Tunisian Government has decided to suspend Tunis Air flights to Libya beginning Thursday 26 September 1985.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Urges Completion of Work in Eritrea

EA261756 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee secretary general PMAC chairman and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces today returned to Addis Ababa at the end of his working visit to the Eritrea administrative region.

On departure from Asmera, our comrade revolutionary leader was seen off by Comrades Lieutenant General Gebre Kidan, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and defense minister; Major General Gebreyes Wolde Hana, WPE Central Committee member and head of Political Administration in revolutionary Ethiopia's Armed Forces; Tefera Wonde, WPE Central Committee member and Eritrea region WPE first secretary; Major General Negusie, WPE Central Committee member, Eritrea region chief administrator and commander of the Second Revolutionary Force; WPE Central Committee members; force commanders; and WPE committee members of the region.

During his stay in the Eritrea region, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam gave directives on development work which needs to be carried out in the urban and rural areas in Aligider, Barentu, Teseney, and Akordat. He also toured the area to study it and to encourage the timely completion of work carried out to fulfill society's immediate and long-term needs. The comrade secretary general also toured various institutions in Asmera town and gave directives to relevant comrades on the comprehensive development work of the region.

It is recalled that prior to his arrival in the Eritrea region Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam had made a friendly visit to the PDRY.

KENYA

Ugandan Peace Talks Adjourn; To Resume 27 Sep

EA241721 Nairobi KNA in English 1625 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 26 Sep — The third round of the Uganda's peace talks entered its second day this afternoon at Harambee House under President Daniel Arap Moi. The meeting which began at 4.30 pm adjourned at five pm to enable the Ugandan Government and the National Resistance Movement (NRM) delegations to study proposals from each other.

The meeting resumes tomorrow at 11 am at the same venue.

Military Council Memorandum

EA271116 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Sep 85 p 32

["Text" of memorandum presented at the 26 September Uganda peace talks in Nairobi by the Ugandan Military Council to the National Resistance Movement]

[Text] 1. Military Council:

The Military Council is prepared to offer to the NRA [National Resistance Army] six seats on the Council. This will therefore bring the total breakdown on the Council as follows:

Chairman/head of state --1

UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army] --8

NRA --6

FEDEMU [Federal Democratic Movement] --2

UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement] --1

UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front] --1

FUNA [Former Uganda National Army] --1

Total --20

2. Disarmament and Foreign Assistance

(A) In order to achieve genuine peace, there is need for complete disarmament. This would mean disarming all the forces, i.e. UNLA, NRA, FEDEMU, UFM, UNRF and FUNA. In this respect, UNLA, FEDEMU, UFM, UNRF and FUNA have already indicated their willingness to lay down their arms.

(B) Foreign assistance may be necessary in order to carry out the exercise successfully. This assistance would be for the purpose of (I) to monitor the process of disarmament. (II) to assist in collection and securing of arms. (III) to serve as a peace-keeping force during the period of forming and training of a new national army.

For this purpose, we propose to approach the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Britain to assist in the exercise.

3. Discussion of other issues

With the composition of the Military Council completed, other issues would be discussed and agreed upon in Kampala.

NRM Memorandum

EA271100 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Sep 85 p 32

["Text" of memorandum presented at the 26 September Uganda peace talks held in Nairobi by the National Resistance Movement to the Uganda Military Council]

[Text] The National Resistance Movement

Aware of his excellency, President Daniel Arap Moi's concern and sympathy for the suffering Ugandans, for stability in the East Africa region:

Determined never again to allow dictatorial, murderous and unpopular regimes to usurp the instruments of power and to subjugate Ugandans in their motherland:

Realising the importance of peace and stability for our existence and that of generations yet to come:

Recognising the dominant role played by NRM in precipitating the collapse of dictator Obote's murderous regime:

Firmly believing that its army, the NRA [National Resistance Army], is one of the very few and shining examples of how people can, by their own unaided efforts, but through commitment, patriotism and determination, create out of ordinary citizens a power, invincible, highly disciplined, well-motivated army that serves the interests of the people instead of being used as an instrument for their oppression, subjugation and repression:

Hereby submits this memorandum outlining its proposals on the kind of political and administrative arrangements that may help to restore peace and security and realise democracy to our motherland.

1. the cease-fire

Since our talks began we have repeatedly emphasized that the achievement of peace depends primarily on the two main protagonists, namely NRA and UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army]. However, UNLA, has disregarded this position and has continued to enter into hostile alliances directed against NRA.

However, NRA is willing to agree, put into effect, and observe a cease-fire provided the following conditions are agreed to and scrupulously adhered to by UNLA, violation of any of which would constitute a violation of the cease-fire.

(A) UNLA should stop the recruitment and arming of ex-soldiers who served in Amin's regime and should disarm those they have armed. These people were never involved in the struggle against Obote's regime. Members of F.U.N.A. were just recruited from Sudan, Kibera in Nairobi, Kenya and from Zaire. All these people should be demobilized. The Kampala military junta should likewise stop arming other fighting groups.

(B) No soldier or any other personnel under the command or control of the Kampala military junta should engage in any act of robbery, rape, murder, harassment or any act that constitutes the violation of human rights of the civilian population.

(C) All security forces under the military junta who have committed crimes since July 27, 1985, should be immediately disciplined and disciplining of such security forces should become a routine practice and a part of the operational code of conduct of the military junta.

(D) UNLA should not under any circumstances whatsoever, mobilize and deploy their troops without first seeking and securing agreement with NRA.

(E) All NRM political detainees should be immediately released.

(F) The military junta should forthwith stop importing arms and ammunitions and other military hardware from outside Uganda.

These conditions should be widely published throughout the country.

2. The military council

(A) We propose the formation of a joint military council by NRA and UNLA as the initial source of power, at par, and the subsequent cooption of members from other fighting groups and of the political parties that participated in the 1980 elections on the basis of criteria to be determined. This will culminate in a structure of the military council indicated below.

Chairman/Head of state --1

NRA --7

UNLA --7

UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front] --1

UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement] --1

FEDEMO [Uganda Federal Democratic Movement] --1

DP [Democratic Party] --1

UPC [Uganda People's Congress] --1

UPM [Uganda Patriotic Movement] --1

CP [Conservative Party] --1

Total --22

(B) General Tito Okello Lutwa would be acceptable as head of state.

(C) The vice chairman of the military council should be a member of NRM.

(D) All powers of the head of state shall normally be exercised by him in council: Where, however, the exigencies of the situation makes the convening of the council impracticable, the head of state shall act jointly with the vice chairman.

3. Disarmament

NRM does not accept the contention of the Kampala military junta that in order to achieve genuine peace, there is need for complete disarmament.

In the first place, the military junta is part and parcel of the system that has been oppressing Ugandans for the last 23 years and has inherited the permanent organs of the state that include the policy, prison and security services, the judiciary and the civil services which in other states are generally neutral, but have never been neutral in Uganda since independence.

Therefore to talk of disarming only the soldiers would leave the military junta effectively armed while NRA is absolutely disarmed.

Secondly, since Uganda will need an army and since we already have in the field a well-organized disciplined, motivated and pro-people army, we believe that our army should in the interest of the country, be utilized in the formation of the new Ugandan army by integrating it in part or in whole with good elements in the UNLA, and other fighting groups.

However, we believe that all those groups which have been armed by the military junta since July 27, 1985, should be disarmed in the interests of peace.

Finally NRM proposes that a well worked out process of integration of NRA, UNLA and other fighting groups can and should be observed by military forces from Kenya, Tanzania and other neighboring countries as will be found appropriate.

4. The minimum program.

The minimum program shall be part and parcel of the agreement and the program so adopted shall bind all parties. A copy to this program is attached hereto.

5. Decrees

All decrees made between July 27, 1985, and the date of agreement between NRA and UNLA shall be reviewed as a topy priority.

6. Political appointments.

All political appointments and promotions made between July 27, 1985, and the date of the agreement between NRA and UNLA shall be nullified.

The statement was signed by Dr S.B.M. Kiseka, coordinator, NRM External Mission.

Minimum program for the interim government

Re-establishment of security in the country through programs of retraining and re-education of all security forces, the creation of people's militias and the involvement of the population in their own security using committees as well as strengthening local administrative policy service.

The rebuilding of a truly national, patriotic and disciplined army reflecting the national character. This will include the integration of NRA, UNLA, and other forces, recruitment, training retraining and education.

Personnel who were involved in crimes against the people must be excluded.

Human rights issues:

(a) The Supreme Military Council will make arrangements for the appointment of an international commission of enquiry to investigate the genocidal practices and crimes committed during the Amin and Obote regimes for trial and punishment.

(b) Strict observance of human rights shall characterize all actions of the government and its agencies, particularly the security agencies, during the interim period and after.

Formulation and implementation of measures to rid the nation of corrupt practices and the plunder and waste of national resources by unscrupulous Ugandans, foreigners or foreign agents. This will cover, among other things, the drawing up and enforcement of a leadership code to govern the conduct of national and local leaders.

The drawing up and implementation of a program of return, resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons in the war-ravaged areas. Special programs will be implemented for Luwero, Mubende, Mpigi, the West Nile, Ankole and Toro which will include the rehabilitation of road, hospital and school services. Arrangements will be made for the return of refugees. The internal community will be requested to be actively involved.

Laying groundwork for the setting up of a self-sustaining economy linking agriculture and industry into an integrated agro-based industrial project.

The rehabilitation of the production of exports crops, i.e. coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, etc., in addition to the expansion of diversified food production for both local consumption and export.

In the field of industrial production, to initially concentrate on the rehabilitation of those industries which have fallen into dis-use as well as those which are in marginal production. Particular attention will be given to industries which produce essential consumer goods, e.g. textiles, soap, salt, paper and sugar.

The rehabilitation of basic social services i.e. health, education, water, and sewage, transport and housing.

TANZANIA

Zanzibar President Comments on Election

EA261524 Dakar PANA in English
0916 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam, 26 Sept (SHIHATA/PANA): Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the sole presidential candidate in Tanzania dispelled rumors today that his name had been "imposed" by President Julius Nyerere. He told a campaign rally in Zanzibar yesterday that the process of nominating a presidential candidate at the recent congress of the ruling party, Chama Ca Mapinduzi (CCM) had been "laborious and democratic".

He told a campaign rally for Idris Abdul Wakil, nominated to succeed him as president of Zanzibar that the decisions of the party "reflected on the aspirations of the people." Under the new Tanzanian Constitution the president of Zanzibar becomes the first vice-president of the united republic. The prime minister will also serve as the second vice-president.

UGANDA

Okello Reiterates Commitment to 'Lasting Peace'

EA261612 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant General Basilio Olara Okello, has reiterated government's utter commitment to bring lasting peace to the country.

The chief of the defense forces stated this while addressing a public meeting in Masindi town. He told his listeners that government's commitment to peace is manifested in General Tito Okello Lutwa's insistance on negotiations with various fighting groups in the country. Lt Gen Basilio Olara Okello appealed to the people to love one another and to respect peoples' lives and their property. He further warned against tribalism which he said is an enemy of development.

Welcoming the chief of the defense forces to Masindi, the District Commissioner Mr Stefano Chekuto said the people of the district are fully behind the military government.

Military Council Denies Arrival of Libyans, Arms

EA261848 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The Uganda Government has dismissed as false reports carried by two Kenya newspapers today that a Libyan transport plane carrying a Libyan delegation and military hardware for Uganda landed at Entebbe airport yesterday. A press release from the office of the chairman of the Military Council says the truth of the matter is that a Uganda Airlines Flight QU 733 en route to Entebbe from London via Rome was diverted to pick up officials and players of the Kampala City Council Club who were in Benghazi in Libya for the quarter finals of the Africa Cup winners championship. The Uganda Government further stated that there was no Libyan delegation on that flight and that the plane was not carrying any cargo of aid.

KENYA TIMES: Amin Troops Plotting Coup

EA271121 Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English
27 Sep 85 p 1

[By Mitch Odero: "Amin Soldiers Now 'Plot Coup' "]

[Excerpt] An elaborate plan to overthrow the new Ugandan Government by Idi Amin's former senior military officers was yesterday disclosed to *THE KENYA TIMES*. Highly-placed military sources in Kampala allegedly named a Major-General Mondo as heading the clique and as having been given the task of regrouping Amin's soldiers for the mission.

According to reports available to *THE KENYA TIMES*, Amin's soldiers, including senior officers, are complaining they have so far been given a raw deal by the new Ugandan rulers. They contend that before the overthrow of former President Milton Obote, the Ugandan chief of staff, Basilio Okello, accompanied by other current senior Ugandan leaders, met in Juba to plot the coup against Obote.

During the meeting, Amin's soldiers claim they were promised a fair share in Uganda's leadership should the overthrow of Obote succeed. They said on that assurance they participated actively in the coup. They claimed that to date all they had received was a comfortabie stay for senior officers at Fairway Hotel in Kampala and the acceptance of Major-General Isaak Lumago and Major Onzi into the Military Council plus conscription of Amin's soldiers into the Uganda Army for rehabilitation. Major Onzi is in charge of the returnees.

To give the present coup plotters a national outlook, those alleged to have been invited to participate include Amin Mutyaba from Bugunda. Mutyaba was Amin's ambassador to Libya for five years and is said to have maintained his Libyan contacts to date.

Another man invited to participate is Francis Bwenge from the west, a former secretary-general of the Democratic Party who was later reported to have gone into the bush to join the guerrillas. Major-General Mondo is from the north. Bwenge and Mutyaba were at one time members of the Uganda Freedom Movement.

According to the plan Amin's soldiers hope to take advantage of what is being considered a weakening of the Uganda Army by guerillas of the National Resistance Army.

With the NRA currently in Masaka and the tactical withdrawal of the Uganda Army from Kampala to lure NRA into Kampala, as reported by *THE KENYA TIMES* yesterday, the plotters hope that when the whistle is blown for a major government offensive against the NRA in Kampala, they will be in a position to take over the government themselves.

Accordingly, although Amin's soldiers have teamed up with the Uganda Army, they are insisting on not being led by Uganda Army commanders in any operations.

'Revolutionary Movement' Group Surrenders Arms
EA261554 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Another fighting group which has reached understanding with the government has surrendered some of its arms to the Military Council. The leaders of the Uganda Revolutionary Movement, URM, presented the arms to a member of the Military Council, Lieutenant Jacob Loumo, who represented the head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa. The ceremony took place at the Nile Mansions in Kampala.

Lieutenant Colonel [as heard] Loumo thanked the group for coming out of the bush to work side by side with the Military Council and other forces to reconstruct the country and to achieve peace which is the country's main aim today. He hoped that they have come out in good faith and determination to build the nation together, but not to let down other forces whose aims are also for peace and tranquillity. Lt Col Loumo appealed to the leaders to call upon their fighters to come and join their brothers.

The chairman of the URM, Mr Suleiman Salongo, said the group is against the violation of human rights and the victimization of persons on tribal lines.

The ceremony was attended by the members of the Military Council, Major General Lumago, Major Amin Onzi, and the Minister of Information [and Broadcasting] Dr Ojok Mulozi.

CHAD

Leaders Consider Habre-Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

AB261928 Paris AFP in French 1633 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 26 Sep (AFP) — The possibility of a meeting between Chadian President Hissein Habre and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is currently being given cautious consideration by Chadian leaders, observers note. It will be recalled that several approaches by African leaders have been made lately to arrange such a meeting. The latest of these approaches was made by Gabonese President Omar Bongo, who went to Morocco, Senegal, and Ivory Coast last week.

Chadian authorities are not talking about these attempts "in order not to spoil the efforts being made." However, Chadian Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila (?has said that he was optimistic that) "efforts currently being made by various African heads of state would yield results."

The minister also emphasized that it is too early "to state the form, content, date, and place" of such a meeting. However, Mr Soumaila added, such a meeting "would in itself be a good thing." In fact, according to the Chadian leaders, the fact that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi agreed to meet Hissein Habre "constitutes a real change."

According to various diplomatic sources, the Chadians would like such a meeting to be held on "neutral ground," more precisely in Rabat and in the presence of King Hassan II of Morocco.

The same sources point out that Chadians are optimistic enough on this subject. "Hissein Habre has scored important marks these past few months, both internally and externally, Libyans are experiencing domestic difficulties and the people of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] are fighting among themselves in the northern part of Chad," a Western diplomat stressed.

However, the same sources still note, the caution of the Chadians can be explained by their fear of being "trapped" by the Libyan leader. "Is he not trying to buy time, to improve his image?," a Chadian leader asked.

In any case, Ndjamena favors such a meeting, "the only solution to the Chadian conflict." According to Mr Soumaila, any solution to the Chadian conflict can only be achieved through direct contacts. "We have always stated our readiness for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between us and Libya, which still occupies the northern half of our territory," stressed Mr Soumaila.

GUINEA

Conte Attends Debate Over National Issues

AB261251 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the president of the republic, General Lansana Conte, visited Camp Alpha Yaya. It was 0800 when the head of state arrived at the military camp and was welcomed by officers and servicemen from all military and paramilitary units assembled there to take part in the great debate the head of state had decided to organize.

It was a free, simple, and unequivocal debate, which was dominated by the head of state's desire to see Guineans face up to all their responsibilities in the running of the state's affairs to ensure the progress and prosperity of the nation. It was also a thorough debate during which no problem was concealed — be it the functioning of the administrative machinery, the running of commercial and industrial ventures, or social evils such as banditry, drug addiction, or deliquency.

It is clear to every one of us that appropriate solutions and the necessary means must be worked out in order to gradually transform the heavy legacy of 26 years of despotism, anachronism, and misery into the right conditions so that the people can fully realize their aspirations.

Regarding all these problems, the head of state correctlyobserved that Guineans must begin to work in unity and harmony. Recalling an appeal he made to the people in 1984, the head of state urged Guineans to seek reconciliation and to join hands in order to build Guinea in peace, brotherhood and for the happiness of all. To that end, Gen Lansana Conte emphasized, the irrational attitudes stemming from tribalism and racism must cease. Guinea is a modern state and its citizens should not act in an outdated feudal manner. We must stop considering ourselves superior to others. We must, in the shortest possible time, win the battle for food sufficiency and to that end, we must begin to work. We must develop cash crops such as coffee, bananas, pineapples, and palm products. We must achieve self-sufficiency and export our surplus production in order to in turn be able to import all that our country needs. In order to do that, we should not count only on the exploitation of our bauxite.

The head of state also denounced mismanagement and trafficking within commercial and industrial ventures and called for the eradication of such practices.

The head of state insisted that everything should be done in compliance with the law. The fight against banditry should bring about the elimination of offenders without imposing an arbitrary reign over citizens. There should be no settling of scores. With the proclamation of the Second Republic, we want justice to prevail throughout the country, he said.

The CMNR [Military Committee for National Redress] and the government, which have pledged to lead the country to a better future, welcome all Guineans of good will to participate in this grandiose and exciting work. Its success requires that the people as a whole get to work and, particularly, that all members of the various military and paramilitary units show discipline and correctly perform the mission assigned to them.

The people of Guinea are a mature people, the president went on, who are conscious of their identity and who will never allow themselves to be divided and be put under yoke. Therefore, those who act in a futile manner should understand the necessity for serving the nation by beginning to work in a constructive manner.

Concluding yesterday's debate, President Lansana Conte gave the assurance that the concrete problems raised in the interest of the better operation of the services and designed to better the workers' conditions will be looked into thoroughly by the CMNR and the government.

IVORY COAST

Alliali Addresses Meeting Preceding Congress

AB261115 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26 Sep 85 p 24,25

[Address by Minister of State Camille Alliali to the preparatory meeting preceding the eighth PDCI party congress in Yamoussoukro on 25 September -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Militants of the Ivory Coast Democratic Party [PDCI], my dear brothers and sisters: Our party will hold its congress within a few days. It will be the eighth congress since the creation of the party. As usual, this congress will be a family affair because the PDCI is first of all a great family. However, to ensure that this affair — to which relatives and friends will be invited — is a beautiful one, it is necessary that we should first of all meet around the head of the family in order not only to determine together the details of this great ceremony but also to create the conditions for its success. This morning's meeting is not a meeting like others. It has not been provided for by our statutes.

On the occasion of the great rendezvous represented by the fourth, fifth, and sixth congresses, our party's detractors thought it would be torn asunder by internecine quarrels, struggles for influence, or personal differences of which certain brotherly parties had, unfortunately, been victims following the independence of our countries. As far as the PDCI is concerned, these prophets of doom got nothing for their pains. On the occasion of each congress, the PDCI showed itself to be stronger, more united, and more welded together than ever.

Other congresses will be held which will have an equally capital importance for the future of Ivorian society. This is because the history of the PDCI, which began 40 years ago, will never end as long as there are Ivorian men and women who, like our pioneer combatants, agree to devote themselves body and soul so that the flame of liberty will never go out, so that it will continue to illuminate the sky of a more united, more prosperous, and more fraternal Ivory Coast.

Mr President, you have here before you — in close ranks and proud to belong to this elite army whose success in the fight for

human development and progress has echoed outside our borders — the representatives of the great mass of militants of PDCI-RDA [Ivory Coast Democratic Party-African Democratic Rally]. Speak and they will listen to you. Walk and they will follow you. Command and they will act. Give an order and they will obey. Make a decision and they will approve it because all of them are already ready for progress. Ready for happiness, progress, fraternity, and solidarity. Ready for peace.

LIBERIA

President Doe Dismisses Labor Minister 26 Sep

AB262056 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of labor, Brigadier General Frank Senkpeni, has been dismissed by the head of state, CIC [commander in chief] Samuel K. Doe, for not seeking the welfare and interest of the workers of the Firestone Rubber Plantation Company.

According to the press secretary to the head of state, Mr Patrick Komeh, CIC Doe took the decision today following his visit to the Firestone Rubber Plantation Company at which time the workers informed CIC Doe that Minister Senkpeni had failed to seek their interests as labor workers.

Doe Announces Release of Students, Politicians

AB262130 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] CIC [Commander in Chief] Doe has clarified that the executive clemency was granted to Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and all students arrested on the night of July 17 near the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia also extends to (?a number of) students of the University of Liberia who are being detained. They are Ezekiel Pachibo, Christian Herbert, Hillary Togba, C.A. Masserly, Dempster Yallah, and Jimmy Fomiah.

CIC Doe further said that Mr Sackor, V.E. Sirleaf, and Mr Krohine including Mr Dusty Wolokolie, and John T. Kadweh are also to benefit from the executive clemency.

CIC Doe, in making the clarification today at the end of his visit to Lower Margibi County, said that those who are now being released from detention were not imprisoned because of their political beliefs or affiliations but because they went contrary to the laws of the land.

The Liberian leader also said that he has granted them executive clemency so as to enable them to fully participate in the electoral process by exercising their franchise as citizens of the nation. The head of state, however, cautioned them that they should not see their release as a victory but rather as an opportunity to fully contribute their quota to the growth and development of Liberia.

Parties Issue Statement on Election Boycott

AB262354 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Three of the four political parties in the country have pleaded with the Interim National Assembly [INA] and the Special Elections Commission, Secom, to uphold Sections 4.9 to 4.11 of Chapter Four of the Elections Law of Liberia. The parties, in a joint statement issued in Monrovia today, said Sections 4.9 to 4.11 grant all political parties and candidates the right of representation at the polls to inspect booths, ballot boxes, observe and witness the counting of ballots, and votes cast for each candidate.

The joint statement, issued by the Unity Party [UP], the Liberia Action Party [LAP], and the Liberia Unification Party [LUP] said such representation will ensure acceptance of whatever results were signed by the clerk of elections, his assistants and party representatives. The four political parties in the country have been meeting with Secom to resolve the issue of party representation at the casting and counting of ballots.

The statement signed by the standard bearers and witnessed by national chairmen of UP, LAP, and LUP said the granting of these rights were the fundamental basis of a fair election for a true democratic return to civilian rule. The joint statement, which was read by LAP's national chairman, Counsellor Tuan Wreh, at the headquarters of the UP today, also said should SECOM not fully implement the Elections Law they will have no confidence in the voting and the results of the elections. We bring you excerpts from that report:

[Begin Tuan Wreh recording] We representatives of the UP, LAP, and the LUP therefore strongly plead with the Secom, the INA, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia to uphold the law as provided for by Section 4.9 through Section 4.11 of Chapter Four of the Elections Law by allowing representatives of each of the political parties or candidates to inspect the voting booths and the ballot boxes before they are sealed for elections to commence. And further to enforce the Elctions Law by freely allowing them to witness, see, and observe the on-the-spot counting of the ballot papers and the votes cast at the close of polls for each candidate in order that the representatives of the parties or candidates may be confident or sure of whatever elections results the clerks of elections under the law shall sign in (?duplicate) with his assistants and representatives of parties. [sentence as heard] By this, we shall be assured of the fairness and the trustworthiness of the register that shall be made by the clerk of elections of the total number of votes received by each candidate at the close of elections. The granting of these rights are the fundamental basis of a fair election for a true democratic return to civilian rule. The denial of these rights provided for by the Elections Law will breach the (?contract) herein above referred to made by and between the military government and the civilian people of Liberia.

Therefore, should the Secom desire to fully implement these laws, we, the UP, LAP, and LUP, shall have no confidence in the voting and the results of the election and shall therefore not participate in the ensuing general elections, and to do so will be

disappointing the voters, our members, and the people of Liberia. [sentence as heard] [End recording]

Doe Reacts

AB270849 Paris AFP in English
0759 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Sept 27 (AFP) — Three opposition parties in Liberia said here Thursday they would boycott next month's general elections in the West African state unless all election laws were "fully implemented."

Head of State Samuel Doe meanwhile warned that the boycott threat was "an attempt to dictate to the Elections Commission." "They have accepted their defeat already and so they want to delay the whole process," said Mr Doe, who is presidential candidate of the National Democratic Party of Liberia. The elections would not be postponed, he said, adding: "as far as we know, the elections will be free and fair."

LUP Leader Calls for Aid for Political Parties

AB260924 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The standard bearer of the Liberian Unification Party, LUP, Mr Gabriel David Kpoleh, has appealed to the Government of Liberia through the Special Elections Commission [Secom], to make available $250,000 to each of the political parties contesting the elections. In a letter addressed to the chairman of Secom, Ambassador Emmett Harmon, Mr Kpoleh said if made available, the $250,000 will enable the political parties to carry out their campaign effectively.

The LUP standard bearer said the appeal is predicated upon the many assistance the government is currently giving to the National Democratic Party of Liberia, adding: one is the use of government vehicles and gas coupons by officials and partisans of the National Democratic Party of Liberia under the guise of the Interim National Assembly and the various positions occupied by them in the government bureaucracy.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Responds to South African Statements

MB261510 Luanda ANGOP in French 1300 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Station Commentary: "A New Insult to Angola"]

[Text] Luanda, 26 Sep (ANGOP) — On Wednesday, South Africa reiterated its intention to continue attacking Angola in the face of the devastating offensive launched by FAPLA against its gang which is now in disarray.

Even the chieftain of the armed bandits, in an interview with South African radio, was forced to admit that the powerful FAPLA offensive will lead to the liquidation of his gang if it is not checked by his bosses.

This new South African affront is no surprise. The Pretoria government has not been able to hide the fact that it was forced to introduce major changes in its undeclared war strategy whose objective is the destruction of the People's Republic of Angola.

Without renouncing its policy of direct aggression, the failures of all its offensives up to now have persuaded the South African chief of general staff that Angola currently has an army capable of rapidly annihilating South Africa's desperate proteges.

The apartheid republic, aware of its gang's extreme limitations, has reiterated with a pitiful lack of originality its intention of directly attacking Angola, despite knowing that the People's Republic of Angola will never submit.

Meanwhile, the UNITA bandits — following South Africa's inability to subjugate revolutionary Angola — continue to suffer impressive defeats. Less than 4 months ago, FAPLA seized enormous quantities of war materiel, and precisely at the same time that South Africa carried out its 17 September aggression, the bandits were under sustained and devastating fire from the Angolan people's liberation weapons.

Each blow suffered by the South African Army produces devastating effects withing the puppet organization. Left to itself, UNITA — as has been often stated by the Angolan leaders — will not take long to rot and return to tribalism.

Faced with the failures of its puppet gang, Pretoria is openly practicing a strategy of aggression with the aim — in its myopic vision — of politically and economically destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola.

It is in this framework that South Africa, thanks to the support and sympathy of the Reagan administration, is intensifying its aggression against Angola. The disorganization of the bandits, their tribal disagreements, and the lack of trust which South Africa has in some of them, have made South Africa act directly with its own South African agents.

Despite being hit and attacked contantly, the People's Republic of Angola continues to defend its territory in a dignified manner. The new threat posed by Pretoria does not surprise a people who hold in high regard the principle of defense of their sovereignty and independence.

Dos Santos Sends Message to Machel on Anniversary

MB261706 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Message sent by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the "beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade: In the name of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and in my own name, I have the honor to warmly greet your, [words indistinct], The Frelimo Party Central Committee, and the brotherly Mozambican people on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle in Mozambique. The anniversary being commemorated today has a special meaning because it was on this day that the Mozambican patriots led their political vanguard — the Frelimo party — in their historic struggle for national liberation, which culminated with the defeat of Portuguese colonialism and the proclamation of Mozambique's national independence. These events created the conditions for the Mozambican people to start a new life and to construct a new society free of exploitation. At this moment, when the Mozambican people from Rovuma to Maputo are happily celebrating this historic event, I hail the gains made by the Mozambican revoluton in its fight against poverty and the armed bandits, who are nothing more than South African-backed puppets, and for the building of socialism's foundations and the happiness of the Mozambican people. The meaningful victories that the FPLM — the armed wing of the Mozambican people — has achieved in its struggle against armed banditry are a contradiction [as ahead] to the efforts developed jointly by Mozambique and the Frontline States' people and governments in the search for serenity and a just peace in southern Africa. I want to reiterate our (?peaceful) and [word indistinct] solidarity and our wish to strengthen even more the friendship and cooperation ties which have always united us in the common struggle for the freedom, peace, social progress, and well-being of our peoples. With lofty and fraternal considerations.

[Signed] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-LABOR Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

BOTSWANA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Brazil

MB261539 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Botswana and the Government of the Federal Republic of Brazil have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. A joint statement by the two governments and signed by the representatives in London says the two republics, being desirous to promote and consolidate

their ties of friendship between the people of Botswana and the people of Brazil on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, have agreed to establish diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level as from today.

MOZAMBIQUE

Searchers Find Two More Bodies After Explosions

MB270734 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] An official source told AIM yesterday that the bodies of two men killed by flying shrapnel were found in the (Laulane) ward,near the ammunition dump where explosions occurred the day before yesterday. The source said that there could be more bodies which have not yet been reported to the authorities. Four bodies were taken to the Maputo Central Hospital morgue yesterday.

Yesterday the Mozambique Armed Forces searched the wards around the ammunition dump to collect shrapnel and shells that had failed to explode either in the ammunition dump or outside it. Local residents have been warned to immediately inform the authorities of the whereabouts of unexploded devices.

MNR Spokesmen Says More Operations Planned

MB261701 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 26 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Antigoverment guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance, the MNR, have claimed responsibility for yesterday's attack on an ammunition dump on the outskirts of Maputo. According to the Mozambique authorities, the explosion of the dump were caused by a fire, but the MNR says they were set off by a special battalion of their troops. The MNR claim comes in the wake of a series of recent setbacks. Last month, their main base camp in the Gorongosa mountains was overrun by government troops and more recently they lost another camp at Vuruca in Zambezia Province. On the line to Lisbon, Robin White put it to Jorge Correia, the MNR spokesman in Europe, that yesterday's attack was the desperate act of a guerrilla army in retreat:

[Begin recording] [Correia] Never. What is important, it is not outside of Maputo but inside Maputo because the military stores, they are in the suburbs of Maputo.

[White] How exactly did you manage to attack these ammunition dumps yesterday ?

[Correia] We infiltrated 270 men in the capital in several groups, and we attacked yesterday these store with commando special forces. We killed the guards with white arms [knives and other small steel weapons] and after, we took the dynamite in the stores and we exploded them.

[White] You say 270 men?

[Correia] Yes, in several groups.

[White] Where are those 270 men now?

[Correia] They, they are inside Maputo.

[White] They are still there?

[Correia] Sure, and we are going to press the groups to press the capital more several times.

[White] But what kind of clothes are they wearing? Are they wearing civilian clothes?

[Correia] Sure, now we are, we prepare more operations against the strategic points of Frelimo.

[White] Where did they come from. these 270 men? Do they come out of South Africa?

[Correia] Never. We never had men in South Africa. We don't need South Africa to win the war. We don't need South Africa to make the war.

[White] But only last week, the South African foreign minister, himself, was saying that he was helping you, that help had gone to you...

[Correia] But the minister, what he said ... he is a big liar. They are big liars. [End recording]

Commentary Says West Must Pressure RSA

MB261541 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Station Commentary]

[Text] At the UN General Assembly yesterday, President Samora Machel drew the world's attention to the gravity of the current situation in southern Africa. The focus of the present tension in the region, he said, is apartheid in South Africa, which constitutes a serious threat to world peace and security. Apartheid is, therefore, a crime not only against the people of South Africa and Namibia, but against the people of the southern African region and against all mankind.

The exact reality of the effects of the policy of apartheid has never been as clear to the world as it is today. On television screens around the world, people are being presented with daily reminders of the horrific violence which apartheid engenders, and these township scenes of the raids against the apartheid system are only part of the picture. The other part is aggression against South Africa's neighbors.

This month we have witnessed yet another South African invasion of Angola, one more proof, as President Samora Machel said yesterday, of Pretoria's criminal and aggressive policy. We see the continuation of terrorism in Mozambique as South Africa, in violation of the Nkomati Accord, continues its leading role in

recruiting, training, financing, organizing, and supplying logistical support for the MNR terrorists.

If apartheid is not destroyed, it will destroy South Africa's economy and human potential, and will encourage the internationalization of the conflict in southern Africa. The Western powers, with their close links with South Africa, have a leading role to play in removing this threat. As President Samora Machel said in the United States last week, it is to be hoped that the United States will support all efforts to dismantle apartheid and to create a South Africa which does not attack the other countries of the region, which does not colonize Namibia, and which frees Nelson Mandela and other politicians who are representatives of the people. Finally, the West has the power, which it should use, to oblige the South African Government to begin a process of negotiations with the legitimate representatives of the South African people.

SOUTH AFRICA

Malan Calls Soviet Task Force 'Display of Force'

MB261441 Johannesburg Domestic Sevice in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Defense Minister General Magnus Malan says the passage of a Soviet naval task force around the southern African coast is a display of force by the Kremlin and not just coincidence.

Gen Malan told our Pretoria office that the presence of the task force should be seen as part of the renewed aggression shown recently on the subcontinent by the Soviet Union.

Gen Malan said it would be interesting to see if the task force called in a Mozambican harbor. He said the Soviet Union believes it is important to bring Mozambique back under its influence, especially in view of President Samora Machel's talks in the United States.

The Soviet naval task force, which passed Cape Point this morning and is traveling in an easterly direction, is expected to reach the Port Elizabeth area between 0800 and 1000 tomorrow.

The warships, a nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser, two destroyers, and a fleet auxiliary vessel, passed Cape Agulhas early this morning. The task force is being shadowed by a South African Navy strike craft.

Meetings Ban Extended to Work Boycott Actions

MB271011 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1009 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 27, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today ordered that a year-long ban on gatherings convened to encourage boycott action at educational institutions be extended to forbid propagating work boycotts.

Mr le Grange said in an extraordinary government gazette that the order was made in terms of Section 46 of the Internal Security Act "for the maintenance of the public peace."

An order issued by Mr le Grange on March 22 this year banned all outside gatherings except for "bona fide" sport occasions.

It also forbade meetings inside buildings if they were intended "... to advise, encourage, propagate or promote the non-attendance or opposition to the attendance of any school, college, university or other educational institution ..."

The ban, which is effective until March 31, 1986, would now also apply to any unauthorised or illegal labour boycott, according to the latest gazette.

The order prohibits gatherings inside a building if they are organised "... to advise, encourage, instigate or incite, except in so far as it is not prohibited in terms of Section 65 of the Labour Relations Act, any person to leave his work or service or not to return to such work or service, or to delay or impede it."

Ciskei Police Confirm 6 Held Under Security Act

MB261641 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1539 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Bishop Sep 26 SAPA — The Ciskei police today confirmed the detention of six residents of Zwelitsha township last week under Section 26 of the Ciskei National Security Act.

Among those detained are the former Robben Island prisoner and a president of the Border Rugby Union, Mr Mluleki George. Also reported to be detained are a prominent attorney and UDF [United Democratic Front] executive member in the border region, Mr Hintsa Siwisa; a former Ciskei cabinet minister and chairman of Mdantsane Chamber of Commerce, Mr Fikile Siyo; and a deputy speaker of the Ciskei National Assembly, Mr L.M. Yako.

Police Arrest 54 Blacks in Unrest Incidents

MB261739 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1725 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 16, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"In the black residential area of KwaMashu (Port Natal), a black youth was arrested for intimidation.

"In another incident a black man was arrested for public violence.

"In King Willams Town, an unidentified group of arsonists caused extensive damage to a sub-station.

"In the black residential area of Duncan Village, (East London), a mob of stone-throwers who were attacking a police vehicle, was dispersed by police using rubber bullets. One black male was slightly injured and seven others were arrested during the incident.

"In the black residential area of Queenstown, (East London), 45 black males were arrested on charges of public violence.

"In the "coloured" residential area of Elsies River, Western Province, a private delivery vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists."

9 Killed in Factional Fighting at Mine
MB261755 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1732 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 26, SAPA — Nine people have died since Sunday and 1,500 mineworkers have resigned at Stilfontein gold mine after faction fights erupted, a Gencor [General Union Mining Corporation] statement, issued this afternoon, said.

And 43 mineworkers have been admitted to hospital since Sunday after fights broke out between Basotho and other workers, the statement added. It said mineworkers were returning to their homes.

The statement, issued by Gencor PRO [public relations officer] Mr Harry Hill, said:

"Fifteen-hundred (1500) mine workers out of a workforce of 10,000 at the Stilfontein gold mine have resigned and are returning to their homes following faction fights between Basotho workers and other workers.

"Nine persons have been killed and 43 hospitalised since Sunday, September 15. The resignations, in spite of management's attempts to persuade workers to remain, follow persistent problems between the two groups over the past weeks.

"Management has held discussions with the parties several times and received undertakings that the situation will be resolved.

"On Wednesday, September 25, another meeting which included representatives of the Lesotho Government and TEBA [The Employment Bureau of Africa] officials took place in a further attempt to resolve the differences with further undertakings being given.

"While the cause of the dissent between the groups is still under investigation, it appears to centre around the refusal of some workers to join the Basotho in a boycott of bars on the premises.

"The mine management, assisted by the mine security and the SA police, has done all it can to prevent and contain the violence.

"Several individuals have been arrested and are expected to be charged for assault.

"Production from underground will continue to be affected to a limited extent until replacement labour has been engaged and trained. This will take up to two weeks.

"Gold production is unaffected because stockpile material is being milled."

Arsonists Attack Langa Police Barracks
MB270613 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2109 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 26, SAPA — Arsonists in Langa in the Cape attacked the township's police barracks — the second attack on the barracks in a fortnight — and a policeman's home early today.

The home of Langa Police constable M.G. Morara was undamaged but extensive damage was caused to a room at the Langa police barracks where a curtain caught alight after a petrol bomb shattered a window.

A petrol bomb, which landed on the roof of Constable Morara's home, did not ignite. Police arrested two youths and three men. They are expected to appear in court soon.

The two attacks followed a firebomb on Sunday night which caused an estimated R6000 damage to a Langa policeman's home.

The police barracks were attacked two weeks ago when a crowd armed with rocks, sticks and petrol bombs was driven off by gunfire by off-duty policemen.

A 15-year-old youth was later found shot dead and another person wounded. Two people were arrested.

Police Report Overnight Bombings, Arrests
MB270620 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0614 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 26, SAPA — Following is the SAP 8 am "unrest situation report."

"Persons at present being held in terms of the emergency regulations are 815, released 3556.

"In two separate incidents in KwaMashu near Durban, Police arrested two black males on charges of public violence following incidents in which police vehicles were stoned.

"In Umlazi near Durban, police arrested a black male following the petrol-bombing of a delivery vehicle, and in a second incident in which a mob petrol-bombed a private home, the occupant of the house, a black male, received serious burn wounds.

"In New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a mob petrol-bombed a school, causing extensive damage.

"In Duncan Village, near East London, police arrested nine black males following an incident in which police vehicles were stoned.

"In the black residential area of Queenstown, police arrested 45 black males on charges of public violence. These arrests are related to earlier incidents which occurred in the area.

"In Arakfontein near East London, a church was badly damaged by fire after being set alight by unknown arsonists.

"In Soweto (Witwatersrand) five black males were arrested by police in two separate incidents."

Youths in Elsie's River Loot, Bomb Van

MB270716 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2206 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 26 SAPA — Youths in Elsie's River today petrol-bombed and looted an unoccupied bread van while in Ravensmead youths stoned and extensively damaged a delivery truck.

A strong police and army presence was maintained in all the peninsula's black townships today to back up police teams investigating scores of public violence dockets, a police liaison officer for the western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said.

However no security force action had been taken.

The bread delivery van in Elsie's River was attacked and looted while the driver was talking to a nearby cafe owner on the corner of 23rd and 29th Avenues about 9am. The cabin of the van was gutted and an estimated R4,300 worth of bread stolen.

About half an hour later, a delivery truck in Ravensmead was attacked by stone throwers and damage estimated at R1,000 caused. Nobody was injured.

A tour of the townships by reporters showed armoured vehicles and troops stationed in Guguletu, Langa, and Elsie's River. However, an air of relative ease prevailed. In Epping Forest, near Elsie's River, dozens of children scrambled over two armoured vehicles while police played soccer with residents nearby.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB270930 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related events:

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 26 September reports that the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange and the Department of Prisons have declined to comment yet on the interim court order granted by the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court Wednesday restraining police form assaulting detainees. "A spokesman for Mr le Grange said today that the Minister had so far seen only newspaper accounts of the order and would await the full official report before commenting. A Prison Service spokesman said the matter was sub judice and the department could therefore not comment."

Jo-Anne Collinge reports in the same edition that "An urgent call to the Church to seize the present social crisis creatively and to minister 'in the struggle for liberation by supporting and encouraging campaigns and actions of the people', has been made by more than 150 theologians and ministers." In a paper called "The Kairos Document: Challenge to the Church," the theologians say that the church's place is with the oppressed and that it should be encouraging the people to take up their own cause for justice and not addressing moral pleas to the state and the white minority. The paper, released in Johannesburg Wednesday, "is arguably the most provacative statement to emanate from South African theologians in decades. It outspokenly condemns both 'State theology' used to justify apartheid and 'Church theology' which has been the conventional response of the so-called English churches," Collinge reports. The signatories profess the belief that "the ideal way of resolving the crisis in South Africa is a peaceful one. But we reject the hypocrisy of calling what the people do 'violence' while the aggression and oppressive violence of the police and the army is called a 'justifiable use of force for defensive purposes,' "she says.

In its editorial *THE STAR* says, "one of the dangers of insensibility to official violence has already been demonstrated in the Cape. Large sections of the local community have, in a matter of weeks, been alienated to the point where conservative coloured parents are turning to radical organisations because of the first-hand experiences of family and friends in apparently unnecessary clashes with the police." Also, there is considerable evidence that the system of safeguards to prevent death and injury in jail is proving totally inadequate, it says, and the accusations of "systematic abuse" of detainees are increasing. It is time these incidents "were carefully and constantly surveyed," it says. "For its own sake, as well as for the sake of justice, the Government needs to take radical steps now to dispell the fears of the public."

In a column in the same edition, Allister Sparks urges whites to respond "with clarity and vigour" to the current crisis in the country. "The Convention Alliance launched by Dr van zyl Slabbert last weekend was an encouraging start. A civil war has begun, and although there may be lulls in the action it will not end until a peace settlement is negotiated between the accepted leaders of the major race groups," he says. It will do no good to deal with some "chosen" moderates, he says. Like it or not, the organization which has the "influence is the ANC. It may not have much of an internal organisation, and I suspect it has little control over what actually happens in the townships, but there can be no doubt it has the hearts and minds of the politically awakened masses there. There can be no viable deal which excludes it," he concludes.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 26 September says South Africa should not "underestimate the significance" of Britain's decision to impose limited sanctions, because "Britain's move is a clear signal of the extent of international displeasure at the SA government's failure to implement meaningful reform." It is time to for everyone to promote the cause of reform and "to convince our government — which amazingly seems to need convincing — that South Africa is ready now for sweeping and realistic changes."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 26 September in a report by Brian Stuart says: "Denials that Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, will resign because of ill health, have been repeated after statements in London by a member of a visiting South African trade delegation." Last week, the article notes, Le Grange told reporters he was experiencing "no difficulty" with his health, and "a spokesman for the Department of Law and Order told *THE CITIZEN* yesterday that Mr le Grange's statement of last week about his health still stood."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 26 September says in an editorial that deaths, burned schools, and murders of "collaborators" have become as ordinary as sleeping and waking up, and it seems the impact of the first incidents of unrest has passed. And there lies the danger, the paper continues. "Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu recently put his finger on the sore point, during the Shaka Day celebrations, with his warning against attempts to romanticize the violence option as the correct, acceptable, and only method of realizing black aspirations " The fact is that every democracy, the paper continues, is based on moderation, and this explains why the radical elements try to drown out any noises of reconciliation, especially among blacks. We must escape from the spiral of violence, and we believe it will happen if the will is there.

In an editorial entitled "Red Fleet" in the same issue, *BEELD* says "the Soviet fleet has also come to show its power, as if South Africa has not got enough problems already." It is apparently for the sake of the Kremlin's allies on the subcontinent as well as for South Africa to understand that it is being watched. If Russian generals are fighting in Angola and if a Red fleet appears along our coast, a new aggression is sensed, a testimony to the fact that the new Russian leader is busy testing his opponents' will and nerves, it says. For Western Countries which are trying to play a role in southern Africa it is a new challenge. The liberation movements based in Western capitals are Russian-backed. Africa has shown that where such movements take over there is less freedom afterward. Are the Western countries going to allow hopes for peace to be eliminated? Will the West be prepared to allow the Cape sea route to be endangered? it asks.

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 25 September in an editorial entitled "Sharp Reaction" says two tentative observations can be noted on the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu and reaction to them. The proposals announced this week are not the beginning and the end of the problem, and Chief Buthelezi should not react so sharply. The government is not in the process of introducing these consolidation proposals while interracial tensions are in evidence. Shortly, representations from all interested parties will be heard. Adjustments, even drastic ones, are still possible. "Emotional reactions and political utterrances at this stage will only serve to promote the cause of those who carry out violence," it concludes.

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 25 September in an editorial entitled "The Method Was Wrong" says, "somewhere the reform strings have become entangled." This is the most lenient conclusion regarding the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, it says. The most important objection naturally is that an exclusive white commission, the Commission for Cooperation and Development, is responsible for investigation and recommendations. It does not matter that the commission has asked for testimony from interested black parties. To reveal the recommendations and then ask for KwaZulu opinion was asking for comments of indignation, it says. "The time has gone when an exclusive white institution decides and makes recommendations on a matter regarding black people." The reform process has reached a stage where such matters should be handled together by both black and white. But the proposals are not totally unacceptable, and the wrong methods cannot undo the commission's good work. Chief Buthelezi reacted emotionally by summarily and unconditionally rejecting the proposals. Mr Chris Heunis, in inviting Chief Buthelezi to discuss the report with him, has offered the hand of reconciliation. It is hoped that Minister Heunis and Chief Buthelezi will not only use the press to speak to each other but the telephone as well. In conclusion it says, "the obvious thing to do is to allow the commission's report to be investigated by a team representing both the Zulus and whites of Natal."

ZIMBABWE

Garage Owner Detained on Subversion Charges

MB261536 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] A Zimbabwean garage owner, Mr Ivan van der Walt, has been detained and charged with subversive activities in a continuing crackdown on the opposition ZAPU party of Dr Joshua Nkomo.

Mrs Cheryl van der Walt said her 71-year-old father-in-law had been arrested under emergency power regulations in Bulawayo last Friday. Mr van der Walt was served with detention orders, accusing him of, among other things, frequent visits to South Africa to acquire arms for antigovernment rebels who profess loyalty to Dr Nkomo.

In the past 3 months, scores of blacks and about a dozen whites have been detained for alleged subversive activities.